

LOCUM; 33; qualified; abstainer; first-class experience; disengaged June 20; Chemist or Institution. "Chemicus," c/o Mr. Phillips, Chemist, Chesham, Bucks.

ELDERLY qualified chemist; branch or position of trust; moderate salary in a comfortable home; highest references. Sealy, Bank House, Stratton, Cornwall.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Holiday Locum; temperate habits; business acumen; references; good experience, &c. Write, "Acumen," 1 May Street, C./M., Manchester.

QUALIFIED; Senior or Branch Manager; over 10 years' good Counter and Dispensing experience; abstainer; thorough knowledge of Photography. E. Tristram, 1 High Street, Margate.

MANAGER or Assistant, in good provincial business, offering good prospects; qualified; 27; abstainer; 12 years' London and provincial experience. "Dermatol," 40 Market Street, Falmouth.

A CERTIFICATED French Chemist, married, wishes to enter English house in order to learn English Pharmacopœia; first-class references. Reply, Lemoine, 8 Upper Bedford Place, London, W.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant, 9 years' sharp Store experience at one place, 31, tall, desires Manager or Senior's berth; London or West of England preferred. Barrett, 100 Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, S.E.

MANAGER, Senior, or Locum; qualified; 35; best references (last one 3 years); in or near London preferred; expert in Photo work, Prescribing, Dispensing, and Teeth Extracting. "Canon" (166/3), Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager, Locum, or Senior; middle-aged; single; abstainer; qualified; extensive experience and good references; Prescriber, Extractor (on Dentists' Register); disengaged. "Radix," c/o John Ismay & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

QUALIFIED Chemist, 20 years' experience in best positions in City and West-end, wishes position as Manager; active, up-to-date in all branches of the business; splendid Counterman, good tact; large Prescribing and Dispensing experience; good references; interview (by appointment) preferred. 10/15, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

PERFUMER; 18 years' high-class experience; thoroughly practical. Apply, 8/7, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; 22; 5 ft. 11 in.; first-class Retail and some Wholesale experience. "B.," 7 Falconer's Road, Scarborough.

WANTED, Sundry House, to share Travellers' expenses with Drug House; established connection. 6/34, Office of this Paper.

PILLS, Tablets, Capsules.—Young man with good experience in manufacture of same, disengaged. "Pills" (4/12), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN wishes to represent a good firm as Town Traveller; abstainer; salary and commission. Address, "Traveller," 54A Kensington Road, S.E.

ADVERTISER (25) having 10 years' experience in Drug and Surgical trade desires re-engagement; first-class references. 27/23, Office of this Paper.

FRENCHMAN (19) knowing English, German, Typewriting, learning Shorthand, wants situation; A 1 references; moderate salary. 5/21, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with good connection amongst Doctors and Chemists in London and suburbs, will shortly be open to re-engagement. 9/40, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Scotchman wishes to represent a firm in Drugs or Sundries; London and country experience; permanency. Address, "L. K. S.," (2/34), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; Drugs, Specialities, or Sundries; 12 years' first-class experience; good connection, London, Provinces, Scotland, and Ireland. 9/31, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist wishes position as Representative in Ireland; Sundries or otherwise; good experience and connection amongst Chemists. 6/37, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist (prizeman of Pharmaceutical Society), 13 years in Retail, desires position in Wholesale house where experience may be had in the manufacture of galenicals, &c. Apply, 7/49, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT desires position in Wholesale; Apothecaries Society qualification; good wet and dry counters and Retail experience; excellent references. 6/5, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, 15 years' experience, smart, good address, excellent Salesman; wishes to Represent good house, Drugs, Sundries, Specialties, or Photography. 10/25, Office of this Paper.

P.H.C., several years' experience as Chemist and Laboratory Manager with Wholesale House, desires similar position; used to the manufacture of Pharmaceutical and Botanic preparations and packed specialties. 7/30, Office of this Paper.

AS Travelling-Representative (41) for established house, any department, Drug Trade; 27 years' excellent varied experience (including "road"); connection Midlands, &c.; energetic, good presence, smart salesman; satisfactory references. "Pharmacist" (9/17), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, with over 35 years' experience in the British Isles in connection with the Essential Oils and allied trades, seeks position as Buyer or Agent of a first-class firm, at home or abroad; exceptional references; speaks English and French. Apply, "A. S." (272/10), Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TRINIDAD (West Indies).—Alex. S. Laing & Co., Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, 6 Brunswick Square, Port of Spain, possess exceptional facilities for the introduction of New Specialities, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, &c., &c.

PRESERVATIVES AND COLOURINGS.—We are desirous of appointing one firm of leading Chemists only as Selling Agents in centres of Agricultural districts, and invite applications for terms from firms having a connection amongst Dairymen, Cheese and Butter Factories, and Farmers. Keeps (Limited), 4 Redcross Street, London, E.C.

To Manufacturers.—Gentleman, with established Irish connection amongst Druggists, Grocers, and Chandlers, is prepared to add first-class Agency, and has splendid opportunity for pushing serviceable and saleable lines. Apply, 262/29, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

COUNTER SHOWCASES.—A number of extremely handsome high-class Cases for Sale, on exceptional terms; rare bargains. Barnett & Co., 126/8 Bristol Street, Birmingham.

CHEMISTS starting business should call or write to Bygrave & Sons, as we are prepared to fit any sized Chemist Shop in good style at the very lowest possible prices; special terms to small capitalists, no extra charge being made. Bygrave & Sons, Shopfitters, 289 City Road, London.

SECONDHAND Chemist's Fittings for Sale cheap, comprising hand-some Fitting, 12 ft. long, with range of 60 Drawers, Poison-cupboard, &c., Screen, Wall-case, Counter (glass front), Counter-case, Specie-jars, Carboys, &c. Rudduck & Co., Chemists' Fitters, 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—16-ft. run of mahogany and glass wall-cases; 14-ft. run of mahogany drawers, with bevelled-glass labels and knobs, lockers, cornice, mirror, poison-cupboard and shelving complete; 6-ft. run of cupboards, with cornice and shelving to match; 5-ft. run of ditto, with showcase over to match; 12-ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving counter, usual counter-drawers at back with label and till drawers; 7 ft. dispensing-screen, counter and sponge case; perfume case and desk; 150 recess-labelled bottles (various sizes), syrups, poisons, and 12 ungt. jars labelled to match; all ready for immediate use and delivery and in excellent condition; price £95.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

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SHARES ON SALE (free of commission and subject).—150 Ilford ordinary 22s. 9d.; 150 G. B. Kent preference 21s. 3d. cd.; 162 Camwal ordinary 9s.; 100 Vi-Cocoa preference 16s. 6d.; 50 Apollinaris ordinary £6 8s. 9d., 30 preference £7 15s. 4d.; 100 W. Jameson ordinary 18s. 3d. cd.; 100 Mellin's (Colonial) 6 per cent. preference 18s.; 100 A. J. White ordinary 5s. 3d., 135 preference 11s. 4d. cd.; 100 International Plasmon ordinary 15s. 6d.; 100 Sanitas ordinary 25s. 3d.

WANTED (subject).—100 Irlis "A" ordinary 27s.; 150 Camwal preference 12s. 9d., £200 debentures £40 10s. each; 20 Evans Lascher & Webb preference £5 6s. 3d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. References to bankers and many clients.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Research List, 1904.

THE following subjects are suggested for investigation, and the Executive Committee hope that members of the B.P.C. will undertake to work at one or more of these questions. New subjects have been added to the list to replace those worked out. The Hon. Secretaries wish to call attention to the fact that a special fund has been raised to defray expenses connected with research work. The Executive Committee will be glad to receive applications from members for grants from the above fund.

PLANT-ANALYSIS.

- (1) **ARNICA**.—What is the active principle, and what are the relative proportions of it in the root and flower?
- (2) **BAY-BERRIES**.—An examination of the bitter principle of the pericarps of bay-berries is required.
- (3) **CASCARA SAGRADA**.—What is the nature of the various resins contained in the bark? The cascara sagrada bark of commerce consists apparently of two species, *R. Purshiana* and *R. Californica*, the latter having a much paler fracture. It is desirable to ascertain how far these differ in activity, percentage of active principles, yield of extract, &c. (See "Year-Book of Pharmacy," 1893, 131; 1899, 134.)
- (4) **CASTOR OIL**.—A research having for its object the isolation of a purgative principle is required. (See "Year-Book of Pharmacy," 1898, 184; 1898, 163; 1901, 125. "Pharm. Journal" (4), 5, p. 84; (4), 11, p. 152.)
- (5) **CHAMOMILE**.—Research upon the bitter principle of *Anthemis nobilis*. (See "Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Paris" (2), 41, 483.)
- (6) **CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA** (*Actea racemosa*).—Further information is needed on the chemical nature of the constituent or constituents to which the rhizome of the plant owes its activity. (See "Year-Book of Pharmacy," 1885, 149.)
- (7) **DAMIANA** is reported to contain a bitter substance, resins, and volatile oil. The liquid extract of the leaves now being extensively used, a thorough, systematic examination of this drug is desirable.
- (8) **DETERMINATIONS** of the total quantity of alkaloids in certain plants, such as belladonna, at different stages of growth would be useful.
- (9) **EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA**.—Required, a report upon the chemistry of this drug.
- (10) **FUCUS VESICULOSUS**.—The medicinal value has been attributed solely to the presence of iodine and bromine. It is not improbable that the plant may contain some organic constituent of importance. A complete chemical investigation is required.
- (11) **MEZEREON-BARK**.—What is the chemical nature of the acid principle of this bark?
- (12) **PAPAYER RHÆAS**.—An examination of the red colouring matter of the petals is required.
- (13) **SIMAROUBA-BARK**.—A comparison of the constituents of this drug with those of quassia wood is desirable.
- (14) **STROPHANTHUS**.—Information is desirable on the best methods of separating the different active principles obtained from strophanthus seeds. (See "Year-Book of Pharmacy," 1898, 54 and 162; 1899, 59; 1901, 167; "Pharm. Journal," [4], 6, 385; [4], 6, 506.)
- (15) **TARAXACUM**.—To what constituents are the cholagogue and diuretic effects due? To what extent do they vary in roots when collected at different seasons of the year?
- (16) **VERATRINE**.—Should a pure veratrine be included in the British Pharmacopœia rather than the mixture of alkaloids now official? If so, suggest a process for its purification.
- (17) **PROXIMATE ANALYSES** of following drugs are required: *Cereus grandiflorus*, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, *Cassia fistula*, and *Serenia serrulata* (saw palmetto).

CHEMISTRY.

- (18) **ADEPS**.—A satisfactory test for the presence of cottonseed oil is needed. A good test for lard oil is required.
- (19) **APOMORPHINE**.—Do solutions of this alkaloid retain their potency after coloration has taken place?
- (20) **COTTON WOOLS**.—How far do commercial samples correspond to the tests of the British Pharmacopœia?
- (21) **GLYCERIN**.—Required a good method for estimating this substance, applicable, if possible, to pharmaceutical preparations.
- (22) **IPÊCACUANA**.—Experiments upon the method or methods for the separation of the alkaloids are needed.
- (23) **SODIUM ARSENATE**.—A better method of assay than that now official would be welcome.
- (24) **TANNINS**.—The various methods employed for the estimation of tannin in astringent drugs and preparations give very discrepant results. Required, a thorough research into the comparative result of these processes.

PHARMACOTEDY AND PHARMACY.

- (25) **BOTANICAL SOURCES** of the following drugs require investigation. The varieties of asafetida and galbanum—the gum resin opoponax—the so-called Syrian tragacanth—the large liquorice root imported from Bassorah (probably *Glycyrrhiza echinata*) and the varieties of copalbas of commerce.
- (26) **CANNABIS INDICA**.—Preparations of uniform strength of this drug are a desideratum. Experiments are required as to the best method of treatment and the best solvents to be employed. Experiments are also needed to determine the difference in yield of resin, cannabin, and cannabinal between the guaza of Bombay and the ganjah of Calcutta.
- (27) **COMPRESSED DRUGS AND COATED PILLS**.—Required, a report on the strength and quality of the compressed drugs and coated pills of commerce.
- (28) **EFFECT OF CULTIVATION, SOIL, CLIMATE, AND TIME OF COLLECTION ON MEDICINAL PLANTS**.—Compare the proportions of active constituents of indigenous plants grown in different districts, and the variation of these at different times of collection.
- (29) **ERGOT**.—The determination of the proportion of active principles in the official preparations.
- (30) **EXTRACTUM TARAXACI LIQUIDUM**.—The specific gravity and proportion of extractive appear to vary much in commercial specimens. To what is this variation due?
- (31) **CALENICALS**.—The influence of the action of light and ordinary exposure in a pharmacy upon these.
- (32) **HAMAMELIN**.—Should this be prepared from leaves or bark. Experiments on the comparative efficacy of powdered extracts from both parts of the plant are desirable.
- (33) **JABORANDI**.—The leaves, as imported, are much mixed with stalks. Should the leaves be completely separated from the stalks before use in making the official preparations? What is the alkaloidal strength of old leaves, young leaves, and stalks?
- (34) **LIQOR SENNE CONCENTRATUS**.—In this preparation the senna is exhausted by re-percolation; in the liquor for preparing *Syrupus sennæ*, B.P., a process of double maceration is employed. Which is the better method?
- (35) **LIQORICE**.—An examination of commercial samples of "Block Juice" and "Stick Liquorice," with reference to their purity and glycyrrhizin content would be of value.
- (36) **OLIVE OIL**.—It has been suggested that for some galenical preparations purified cottonseed oil, arachis oil, and sesame oil might be substituted for olive oil. A series of plasters, liniments, ointments, &c., should be prepared with each of these oils, and the resulting products compared.
- (37) **OXYDASE**.—The action of this and other ferments in inducing change in galenical preparations such as liquid extracts, etc., require investigation.
- (38) **PEPSIN**.—A good method of assay—peptonising and not merely determining the dissolving power of pepsin, suitable for inclusion in P.B., is wanted. (See "Pharm. Journal" [4], 5, 561; and Mett's test in Schäfer's "Physiology.")
- (39) **POWDERED DRUGS**.—The determination of the limits within which adulteration of powdered drugs can be determined under the microscope.
- (40) **SUPPOSITORIES**.—A compilation or determination of the specific gravity of the medicaments more commonly prescribed in suppositories in order that correct allowance may be made for the volume of the same.

TREATMENT OF WHOOPING-COUGH.

In a discussion in the "British Medical Journal" on the treatment of whooping-cough, Dr. Fitzgerald Isdell states that he has found carbolic acid almost a specific for uncomplicated pertussis, and the dose need only be small. For instance, an infant, aged 1½ year, had had the complaint about a fortnight and was just beginning to whoop badly. Acid. carbol. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, tr. camph. co. miss. every four hours was prescribed. In four days the attacks were only a quarter as frequent. The opiate would lessen the violence of the attacks, but by itself would not probably affect their frequency. Dr. Seymour Taylor advises the use of morphia. The youngest child can tolerate the drug if the dose begins with $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. and is gradually increased; the patient is cured in two weeks. The child should be free from albuminuria. Another medical man adopts Niemeyer's treatment of pertussis, by nursing and potassium bicarbonate, and has hardly ever had a case go beyond the fortnight or develop any complication. Where there has been a longer duration of the disease, it has been because the treatment was not given a fair chance.

New Books for the Trade.

THE following are the latest additions to the "Chemists' Compact Library" published at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

ELEMENTARY DISPENSING PRACTICE.

By Joseph Ince, Ph.C., F.C.S. Price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 9d.

A recent issue of "The Pharmaceutical Era" says of this book: "In examining the work one can hardly realise from the freshness of its style and the attractive character of its contents that the author has lived beyond the allotted 'three-score and ten.' However, the man behind the prescription-counter will surely appreciate this effort on the part of Mr. Ince, and notwithstanding the incorporation of a large amount of elementary instruction, the dispenser will find in it many valuable hints and much practical information bearing directly upon his every-day work. For those entering on the study and practice of dispensing-pharmacy no better work can be recommended."

"We do not know," writes the "National Druggist," "that we can do better, in bringing this book to the notice of American readers, than to adopt the words of the editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in introducing it to English readers [passage quoted]. The basis of this work is a series of articles contributed to the pages of our contemporary, supplemented by the author with such additional thoughts and experiences as to him seemed necessary or useful. It is in no sense an abridgment of his classical work on the art of dispensing, but rather a primer of pharmacy leading up thereto. Again, to quote from the pen of the editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the 'book embodies a series of exercises which apprentices may profitably go through under the direction of their employers, or which teachers of pharmacy may give their students. It does not profess to do more than this, but it may also be said that it is the only book on dispensing from Mr. Ince's pen, and as a record of experience, written when the author is approaching the eighties in his lifetime, is probably unique in our literature' (italics are our own). We may add that as a practical introduction to the art of dispensing, it seems to the writer of this notice the book is without an equal. As far as its mechanical merits go we may say it is beautifully printed, in large, plain type on excellent paper, and is well and strongly bound, with a full and ample index of contents."

"PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS,"

Price 10s. net, or by post 10s. 6d.

These books may be obtained from our office, or at the net published prices from any of the following houses:

Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Bethnal Green, N.E.
Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp (Limited), Liverpool.
Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited), London.
Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.
Bleasdale (Limited), York.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Canongate, Edinburgh.
W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), Liverpool, and
60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.
Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, Glasgow.
John Gower, Waterloo, near Liverpool.
Hall, Forster & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Edinburgh.
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds.
Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, London.
R. Hovenden & Sons (Limited), London.
John Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
H. K. Lewis, Gower Street, W.C.
Lockwood & Co., 163 St. John Street, E.C.
McKesson & Robbins, New York, U.S.A.
S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
May, Roberts & Co., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Square, E.C.
W. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen.
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh.
Potter & Clarke, 60 Artillery Lane, E.
Raines, Clark & Co., Edinburgh.
Raines & Co., York.
J. Sanger & Sons, 2 Winsley Street, W.
Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham.
Sutton & Co., Chiswell Street, E.C.
John Thompson (Limited), Liverpool.
Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
J. Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), Victoria Bridge, Manchester.
Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited), London.
Wyleys (Limited), Coventry.

Laboratory Notes.

By MESSRS. COWLEY AND CATFORD.

(A paper communicated to the Liverpool Chemists' Association.)

WORKERS are continually discovering for themselves little things that do not appear to be worth while to publish, and that consequently remain unknown to arm-chair compilers of books. Much may be common knowledge to many other practical men, but most of it would be new, and perhaps helpful, to others.

Ferrous Phosphate.—In a former communication the authors expressed the opinion that the precipitate produced by disodic phosphate and ferrous sulphate is di-ferrous instead of tri-ferrous, as it has always been considered. Having prepared some crystalline ferrous phosphate by using di-basic phosphate of an alkaline earth and a soluble ferrous salt, the proportion of FeO to P₂O₅ was determined. This would be 216 to 142 in tri-ferrous and 144 to 142 in di-ferrous phosphate. The results obtained agreed with the latter.

Uranium Pyrophosphate is erroneously represented in "Sutton" as Ur²O³.P₂O₅ instead of ²(UO₂)P₂O₅. This is not a mere printer's error, being repeated throughout. The percentage composition given is not calculated from the atomic weights adopted in that work, but copied from what was published half a century ago, when the atomic weight of uranium was taken as 59.4 instead of 240.

An instance of typographical error being perpetuated in successive editions, and copied from one standard work to others, occurs with hydrochloric acid. Dr. Ure's table of percentages contained six misprints, reproduced in successive editions of his "Dictionary" and that of Watts.

Sp. Gr.	HCl per Cent.	Should be
1.0279	6.709	5.709
1.018	4.67	3.67
1.014	3.854	2.854
1.012	3.447	2.441
1.004	1.816	0.816
1.002	1.408	0.408

Ferric Preparations in the B.P. have gravimetric tests; volumetrically they would not take a quarter of the time. The liquors, for example. Take a quantity that should yield about 0.2 of Fe₂O₃, add a drop or two of sulphuric acid and reduce with aqueous solution of H₂S, from 10 to 20 c.c.; heat until no reaction with either potassium sulphocyanide or lead acetate, then titrate with one of the usual decinormal oxidisers. There is no necessity in these cases to precipitate ferrous sulphide. In case of organic compounds—e.g., scale-preparations—take about 1 gram, dissolve in 2 or 3 c.c. of hydrochloric acid on a water-bath, and add a few decigrams of potassium chlorate, but not more than a few centigrams at a time. In this way there will be no waste of chlorine or loss by spurting, and there will be only a slight excess of chlorate to be subsequently reduced by the sulphuretted-hydrogen treatment. In this way with ferrum tartaratum, for example, the time taken may be reckoned in minutes instead of hours by the repeated incineration and extraction of the potash.

Mercurial ointment can be easily treated in a similar manner. Put about a gram in a small dish, melt on a water-bath with a few cubic centimetres of hydrochloric acid, add small particles of chlorate until colourless. The whole of the mercury being in solution, there is no necessity to oxidise any remaining fat; simply dilute and pass through a wetted filter (which will retain the now colourless fat). The filtrate, neutralised with fixed alkali, and two or three drops of liq. ammonia added, can now be titrated with standardised potassium cyanide. The authors find the result satisfactory.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

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DEPOSIT.—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount which is payable by the purchaser.

Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

Syphon-filling machine, complete, up-to-date plant. For particulars apply, 4/5, Office of this Paper.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

What offers? Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopoeia," 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th editions. HILL, Chemist, Gorleston.

"Pharmaceutical Journal," posted Monday, 6s. 6d. per annum. "NESBAR," 26 Russell Terrace, Leamington.

What offers? "Pharmacopoeia," Perkin and Kipping's "Organic," Newth's "Inorganic," Pereira's "Præscripta," Muter's "Analysis," Green's "Botany" (2 vols.); all in good condition. "KEX," 28 Hyde Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.

Stewart's "Physics," 2s. 6d.; Ince's "Grammar," 3s.; Southall's "Mat. Med.," 4s. 9d.; Oliver's "Botany," 1s. 3d.; Jarman's "Analysis," 1s. 2d.; B.P. ('98), 6s. 6d.; Cassell's "Double Lat.-Eng. Dictionary," 2s. 9d.; all new, post free. JONES, 219 High Street, Hounslow.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

One Wr. tinct. aurantii, B.P. ($\frac{5}{8}$ lbs.), 11s. LAYLAND, Chemist, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Musk, 100 oz. (synthetic), at 1s. oz.; sample oz. 1s. 1d. BELLS, Binfield House, Clapham, S.W.

FORMULÆ.

Formulae.—A good opportunity for small capitalist; could be managed in spare time at present. Write, KAY, 68 Florence Road, Finsbury Park, N.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Surplus stock.—Sandell half-plates; 24 boxes various speeds; no reasonable offer refused. BAINBRIDGE & FINLAYSON, Stockton.

Bush No. 5 portrait-lens, cost £8, £4 10s.; Burr No. 3 ditto, cost £7 10s., £3 10s.; 30s. walking-stick tripod, 10s.; 12 x 10 lens (French), cost £5, £2 10s. SAVAGE, Bradford.

48 $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate hand-cameras, carrying 12 plates; reliable lens; have been sold for 21s.; readily fetch 10s. 6d.; price 7s. 6d. each; single camera, 8s.; specimen of work on application. OSWAL DAVIES, Chemist, Pontypriid.

No. 4 "Special Bullet," with 4 slides and roll-holder, cost £5, take £2; No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate "Frena," cost £8 17s. 6d., take £3; No. 1 fold pocket Kodaks, cost 42s., take £1; three 21s. pocket Kodaks, 2s. 6d. each. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton.

A guinea pocket Kodak, 12s. 6d.; No. 2 F.P. Kodak, 2s. 2d.; Lancaster's guinea "Merveilleux," with lens, stand, and slide, 12s. 6d.; £3 10s. "Leviathan" $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate camera, R.R. lens, Thornton shutter, tripod, stand, £2 10s.; all perfect and new, but shop-soiled; £5 "Memorandum Frena," with R.R. lens, £3 3s. (secondhand, new condition, perfect). BIRKBECK, Chemist, Lincoln.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

4 doz. 1s. 4d. bottles Montserrat lime-fruit juice; 7s. per doz.; all in good condition. LAYLAND, Chemist, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Job line.—50 gross 1d. perfume-sachets; fresh; 4 odours (lavender, rose, violet, heliotrope); 2 doz. hang-up cards; 6s. gross, car. paid. BROOKS, Chemist, Horsey, N.

Ten Mosquera fluid-beef, two beef-jelly, 15s.; six 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ z. bromo-phosph., 3s. 3d.; four 1s. Smith's arsenic-pills, 2s.; three 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ z. Williams's worm-lozenges, 1s. 6d.; all carriage paid on receipt of cash. WRIGHT, Chemist, Hebden Bridge.

Overstocked.—10 gross 1d. packets pennyroyal, thyme, herb-beer, marjoram, and burdock-root, 5s. gross; 10 gross disinfecting-shells, 3s. 6d. gross; car. paid. WALTERS, West Street, Oldham.

SHARES.

Shares for sale.—See Miscellaneous column (p. 69).

SHOP FITTINGS.

Few gross good dispensing covered pots, 4, 6, and 8 oz.: offers wanted. ROBINSON, Chemist, Norwich.

National cash-register, in good working order; cost £70. Particulars on application, MARCH, Toxquay.

Two 5-gal. pear-shaped carboys, cut-glass stoppers, mahogany stands (with rollers and iron rails), £2. CARTER, Chemist, Woolwich.

Pillar counter-scales, with drawer and weights; soda-water stand for 6 doz.; 2 large specijars; outside lamp; stand, as Maw, 2729; case, as Maw, 2734; all cheap. COSWAY & RUTTER, Kilburn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Overstocked.—Good English toothbrushes, assorted; 3s. doz., 3 doz. 8s., all car. paid. BROOKS, Chemist, Horsey, N.

Ten 50's Starry Queen cigars, 43s.: sample 50, 4s.; carriage paid, cash with order. WRIGHT, Chemist, Hebden Bridge.

Tooth-forceps (8 useful), Maw's, plated, never used; mirror; leather case for 18; 50s. lot. BELLS, Binfield House, Clapham, S.W.

Overstocked.—4s. 6d. size Liebig's wine; "Imperial" $\frac{1}{2}$ -plates, new 1904; what offers, carriage paid? PRATT, Chemist, Hambledon, Hants.

What offers? three 10-gal. carboys; 1 specie-jar, 33 in. high (Maw's); 20 doz. each 6d. and 1s. Razzle-Dazzle gold-enamel. BROWN, 161 Bury New Road, Manchester.

No more broken mantles; new incandescent metal mantles (patent 9622), practically unbreakable; platinum, 70 c.p., white light; 6d. post free, 4s. 6d. doz. CROSSLEY'S, 174A Fountal Road, Liverpool.

100 Sovereign remedies, 33s.; forty 1s. Electro-sone, 23s.; twelve 2s. 6d. Medetrina, 12s.; thirty 1s. Valnera tea, 15s.; cash-till (Glebill), 40s.; homoeopathic case, 7s. 6d. CRANKSHAW'S (LIMITED), Accrington.

WANTED.

Dental extracting-chair; must be cheap. JEFFERSON, Russell Place, Green's End, Woolwich.

"Cæsar," I.-VI.; Hamiltonian system or other good translation. WRIGHT, Chemist, Hebden Bridge.

4 ft. bent counter-case, as Maw's fig. 2746; secondhand, if in good condition. Lowest price to COOPER, Sawston, Cambs.

Old artificial teeth bought; cash by return post; please register all parcels. DENT, 238 Battersea Park Road, London.

"Calendars" Pharmaceutical Society, 1898 to 1902; B.P., 1893; at once. State price, F. JACOBS, 7 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

Messrs. Stone & Son, Chemists, Exeter, are in want of English beeswax; large or small quantities taken. Send price delivered.

Recent editions only.—Atfield, Bentham, B.P., Green, Greenish, Ince, Lowson, Lucas, Martindale, Muter, Newth, Perkin-Kipping, Southall, Squire, Whittall, C. & D. books, "Pharmacopoeia," Watson-Will; utmost value on receipt of prepaid parcels. GOWER, Publisher, Waterloo, Lancashire.

150 shop-rounds, various sizes; ointment and small extract jars; pill-machine; dispensing-scales; dispensing-screen, without side cases; tincture-press; shelving, with pilasters and cornice (40 ft.); 3 wall-cases, about 7 ft. 6 in.; tooth-forceps; suppository-mould; 23-ft. counter. Prices, STOKES, 18 Edgcombe Place, Devonport.



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OUR SUMMER ISSUE.

ONE of the dangers of modern business life is contentment, as typified by a goodly list of customers, and the feeling that there is no need to add to it. On that plan businesses have been ruined. We must keep always moving; getting to know the people who can use our goods, and letting no consideration of location limit business. To men of business in the drug-trade and its allied branches THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST offers

A VIRGIN FIELD OF ENTERPRISE.

The paid subscription circulation of this journal is the largest in the British Empire. Chemists starting in business anywhere make the *C. & D.* subscription secondary only to shopfittings, and so we secure to those who advertise in the *C. & D.* a *clientele* of buyers which includes the most recent as well as the best. The Summer Issue of July 30 is a particularly good occasion for advertisers to appeal to this wide circle, especially by inserting circulars or price-lists. It is not every day that the best buyers of druggists' goods can be addressed simultaneously without increased cost, but that is what we offer to those who take space in our Summer Issue.

Summary.

Two interesting "sale-or-return" cases are reported in our legal columns (p. 956).

AN exceptionally large number of poisonings have occurred during the week. Particulars are given on p. 952.

A REPRODUCTION of the Edinburgh and Glasgow chemists' group at the Falls of Clyde is printed on p. 987.

"MAKES KISSING A PLEASURE" is, says Xrayser, a most catching phrase for a dentifrice advertisement (p. 963).

LOVE-MAKING to an employer is good ground for summary dismissal, according to the Shoreditch County Court Judge (p. 957).

IT is reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is seeing his way to greater freedom in the use of tax-free alcohol (p. 950).

MR. W. H. GIBSON, of Brighton, has been entertained to dinner by his colleagues, who a/s presented him with a piece of plate and an address (p. 985).

SIR LAUDER BRUNTON has devised a portable instrument for quickly applying snake-bite antidote. Colonial and Indian chemists should introduce this article (p. 938).

THE B.P.C. RESEARCH LIST is printed in our Supplement this week. It gives suggestions as to subjects which need inquiry, or upon which the Conference invites papers.

THERE is a contest for the seat on the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, seventeen members being wanted and twenty-three offering (p. 953).

THE GLASGOW DIRECTORY reveals some strange statistics respecting the local drug-trade. Doctors' shops are still paramount, and not all are chemists who so call themselves (p. 954).

THE TRADE-MARKS BILL is not so bad as Mr. Kenrie Murray wishes to make out, say the committee of the Trade-mark Owners' Protection Association. Their views will be found on p. 951.

THE EVOLUTION OF PERFUMES in living plants has been further investigated by Charabot and Hébert, with special reference to oil of peppermint. Their results are summarised on p. 968.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S MEETING this week was the last of the session. Soil analysis and indigo were the principal subjects, Mr. Bloxam delighting the Fellows greatly by his entertaining account of his experience in India (p. 959).

THE VANILLA TRADE is reviewed in an article on p. 966, wherein we discuss the advantages which London offers to vanilla planters for the disposal of their produce, and give planters some hints for the more effective marketing of vanilla (p. 966).

BRANDY is the subject of an article by Messrs. J. C. Umney and C. T. Bennett, in which the authors discuss its relation to the British Pharmacopœia, and show that chemical valuation upon the basis of esters to alcohol is not invariably sound (p. 968).

SIGHT-TESTING is now a part of the Spectacle-makers' Company's qualification. The first examination was held this week, and is described on p. 970. We also trace the evolution of the subject and the importance of sight-testing to chemists in an article on p. 964.

THE PRODUCE-MARKETS remain much as previously reported. Cod-liver oil is again weaker owing to the good fishing at Finmarken. Quinine in second-hands is easier, as was also the cinchona unit at auction. Lime-juice is dearer, jalap is firmer, and Japan wax is lower (p. 977).

THE LITIGATION in regard to the "hæmatogen" trade-mark has resulted in an order for its removal from the register. Mr. Justice Warrington was satisfied that the word was first used by Bunge in 1883, a dozen years or more before Dr. Hommel registered it (p. 955).

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and other remarkable persons who constitute the Board of Trade are to be relieved from their onerous duties, and this important part of our national defence and government is to be reformed by increasing the president's salary to 5,000/. We comment upon the inadequacy of these suggestions by the Select Committee, and commend the more thorough intentions of Mr. Louis Sinclair's Bill (p. 966).

IT seems like an echo from the eighteenth century to read the information and reports regarding the proposal to tax proprietaries at the Cape. Dr. Jameson was the author of the proposal, which he borrowed from the 1785 Act as amended in 1802, but Cape chemists fought the proposal so well that the Government abandoned it in the Committee stage. The proposal is likely to come forward again, hence we give full information, beginning on p. 981.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Hove Town Council have accepted the tender of Weston & Co., 24 Church Road, Hove, for the supply of drugs to the hospital for the ensuing year.

At Shrewsbury, on June 11, the application of Mr. J. J. Clayton, chemist and druggist, Ellesmere, Salop, for the confirmation of a new off wine-licence was refused.

At the meeting of Hammersmith Borough Council on June 15, it was reported that the Local Government Board had approved of the appointment of Mr. W. Chattaway as public analyst of the district.

The Metropolitan Water Board have agreed that the examinations of water hitherto conducted on behalf of the metropolitan water companies by Sir William Crookes, Professor Dewar, and Professor Frankland be continued.

Mr. L. N. Burch, chemist and druggist, has been succeeded as dispenser at the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin-diseases, Byrom Street and Quay Street, Manchester, by Mr. W. Uttley, of Longsight, Manchester.

The Hackney Borough Council, at the instigation of their Baths Committee, have accepted the tenders of Messrs. E. Cook & Co. (Limited), of Bow, for primrose soap, and that of Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs (Limited), Wapping, for toilet-soap.

The report of the Glamorgan County Council's analyst for the quarter ending June states that one sample each of tincture of iodine, Friar's balsam, and paregoric were examined. The two former were correct, but the paregoric was deficient in opium, but the quantity was insufficient for a complete examination.

"Pickering's Pharmacy Guild" is the title which Mr. C. E. Pickering, 12 James Street, Westbourne Terrace, London, W., is giving to an organisation which he is endeavouring to form for assistants who will pledge themselves not to accept employment at the stores—that is, "any establishment or any corporate or limited-liability company which is not qualified."

At a meeting of the London County Council on June 14, the Council, on the recommendation of the Building Act Committee, refused to consent to the erection of a one-story addition on the forecourt of 4 New Cross Road, Peckham, and shown on the plans submitted on behalf of Messrs. Jules Denoual & Co., manufacturers of medicated lozenges, capsules, &c.

A man named Jacob William Watts, who said he had been a herbalist and vendor of medicines for thirty years, was charged at Cranbrook (Kent), on June 13, with obtaining 5s. from a Marden woman, and 5s. from a Staplehurst woman for bottles of medicine for which he originally asked 22s. There was no direct evidence of false pretences, and the Bench dismissed the case.

At Kingston on June 6, an inquest was held regarding the death of a child of 4½ years, named Kirk. The mother deposed that she had given the child a cough-mixture purchased from a chemist, in which she had great faith. She did not call in a doctor until the morning of the death, when it was too late. Dr. Hyde deposed that death was due to heart-failure and laryngitis, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The Sphinx Club was formed the other day by thirteen advertising experts whose mission in life is to let the world know the benefits of the proprietary articles in which they have faith. They sat down together to dinner, enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and "Advertising" is so much impressed with the significance of the affair that it has dealt with it in a special supplement.

At the Hackney and Stoke Newington annual horse and cart parade, held on Clapton Common last week, the challenge cup was won by Messrs. Lewis & Towers, glass-bottle manufacturers, Dalston, with a very handsome black mare. A "second premium" was won in Class 10 ("Tradesmen's cobs, 14.3 and under, in double harness") by Mr. A. B. Hickisson ("John Bond's Marking-ink"), of 75 Southgate Road.

Tax-free Spirit.

"It is understood," says the "Daily Telegraph," "that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has come to the conclusion that the present regulations concerning the production of alcohol for manufacturing-purposes are of an unduly restrictive character, and is disposed to place British industry more nearly on a level with that of the Continent in the use of spirit as a motive-power. One of the most important objects to which alcohol can be applied is the propulsion of motor-cars, and automobilists are eager to get a plentiful supply in view of the increasing scarcity of petrol."

Presentation.

A large number of old pupils of Mr. Lionel Laurance, official instructor of the Spectacle-makers' Company, recently subscribed towards a memento of their appreciation of his services in the cause of optical education. The presentation was arranged for June 15, at Mr. Laurance's chambers at 21 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C., and took the form of a silver inkstand, with an album of the signatures of the subscribers. As so many chemist-opticians are at present in London for the new sight-testing examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company, quite a large number of the subscribers were present. Five of the committee who organised the presentation are chemists.

Brandy.

The Wine and Spirit Association appointed a special sub-committee to consider the question of the purity of brandy, raised by the judgment of Mr. E. Snow Fordham at the North London Police Court on May 30, and it has been decided (a) to request the President of the Board of Trade to receive a small deputation to discuss the position, and (b) to urge the Syndicat du Commerce des Eaux-de-Vie de Cognac to endeavour to bring pressure, through their Government and its Ambassador in London, upon H.M.'s Government, with a view to terminating the difficult position in which merchants dealing in cheaper brandies find themselves situated at the moment.

A Chemist's Charity.

Last week the foundation-stone of four almshouses was laid by the Rev. G. E. Bell, Chairman of the Henley-in-Arden Charity Trustees. The funds for erecting the almshouses had been left by the late Mr. Frederick Johnson, chemist and druggist, whose death was reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of November 14, 1903 (page 824 c). Mr. Johnson went to Henley-in-Arden in 1840, and after serving his apprenticeship with the late Mr. William Hopkins, chemist and druggist, in due course succeeded to the business. He was prosperous, and after retiring from the business (now carried on by Mr. T. R. Perkins) in 1890, he joined the Henley Charity Trustees. He was unmarried, and left the major portion of his property to the town, one part being for the almshouses and another portion for the increase of the endowment of St. John's Church, Henley.

Cricket.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy v. London College of Pharmacy.—The return match between these clubs was played on June 11 at Nunhead, and ended in a win for the "Metros" by 42 runs.

Solely through mistakes in the field, the Notts Chemists were rather badly beaten by Barton on June 9, for of the total of 116 which Barton compiled, W. Speak made 73, and besides being given a life when he had only scored 6, he was subsequently thrice missed. The Chemists' total score was 53.

Taylor's Drug Company (Limited) v. Boot's Pure Drug Company (Limited).—Played on the ground of the former club (St. Ann's Hill, Burley, Leeds), on June 15, and after a very pleasant game resulted in a win for the home team. Score: Boot's, 31; Taylor's, 34.

Smoking in City Business Premises.

At the City Coroner's Court on June 14, Dr. F. J. Waldo, sitting with a special jury, held an inquiry under the Fire Inquests Act, 1889, as to the origin of a fire that occurred on May 30, on the premises of Messrs Forbes, Allan & Co., wholesale drug-agents and sundriesmen, 199 Upper Thames Street, E.C. Mr. A. F. H. Allan, a partner in the firm, having been sworn, stated that when he shut the premises

about 8.45 p.m. on May 30 everything appeared quite safe. They had no explosives or inflammable stuffs on the premises. The Coroner: Am I wrongly informed, then, that two of the rooms were stocked with celluloid articles? —Mr. Allan: Certainly there was a large quantity of celluloid combs and other articles. The Coroner: Well, then, what do you mean that no inflammable goods were there? Only a few years ago that same composition cost nine or ten lives in Queen Victoria Street. Further questioned, Mr. Allan admitted that he allowed the men to smoke on the premises, and did so himself at times. The Coroner: Amid such material! Were you smoking when you locked up on May 30? Mr. Allan: I cannot remember, but it is probable I was, and also one of my men. Mr. Alexander Gordon (31 High Street, Battersea) said that he left the premises with Mr. Allan, who, he believed, was smoking a pipe and witness himself a cigarette. A night-watchman at Smith's Wharf, Superintendent Egerton, of the Fire-brigade, and others gave evidence as to seeing the fire or extinguishing it, one of the witnesses saying he was of opinion that a lighted candle had been left on the edge of a crate or possibly a cigarette. The jury, however, came to the conclusion that the actual cause of the fire was unexplained, but they were satisfied with the expert's theory that it started at the crate and straw. Further, they were of opinion that it was caused by an accident, and not wilfully. The jury added that all employers should prohibit smoking on the premises, and, further, that matchboarding is too dangerous for City premises.

Call-night at the Middle Temple.

On Wednesday evening the ancient hall of the Middle Temple was a trifle gayer than usual, when thirty-one gentlemen who have recently completed their examinations were called to the Bar. For the first time in the history of the Inn, two of the bewigged and gowned aspirants to legal fame were chemists and druggists—viz., Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (who as an honours man had priority over other Easter candidates) and Mr. W. M. Freeman. They both



MR. W. S. GLYN-JONES.

looked very learned in new wigs, which fitted nicely, and acquitted themselves admirably before the thirteen Benchers who conducted what little ceremony there is. Viewing this from the gallery (a product of the sixteenth century, we were assured by a neighbour), one saw a crescent of thirty-one wigs and gowns; the bearer of each was ere long called to sign a book, and ultimately a sage Bencher, who, we were told, was the Treasurer, began to speak, and continued for ten minutes. What he said we do not know, for the hall was built to dine in, and the Treasurer's voice lacked those reverberating chords which might have impressed the gods in the gallery with solemnity worthy of the occasion. By six o'clock visitors had to retire, while Benchers and members and students of the Inn dined together. Some went to the "Cock," and were allowed to return when the Benchers retired to comfort and cigars, and the hall was given up to forensic orations and other expressions of congratulation suitable to the gravity of the occasion. The sketch of Mr. Glyn-Jones which accompanies this note is original and imaginary. The etiquette of the Bar prevents the actual, but Mr. Reynolds has rarely come nearer the mark.

Police Court Cases.

At Worship Street Police Court on June 11, a man named Langston was remanded on a charge of stealing from the person of Mr. Albert Hovenden (managing director of R. Hovenden & Sons, Limited, wholesale perfumers, &c., of City Road, E.C.), a gold watch and chain value 20*l*.

A carman, named Varley, in the employment of Messrs. Yardley & Co. (Limited), soap-manufacturers, Carpenters Road, Stratford, has been sent to gaol for twenty-one days by the West Ham Magistrate for stealing six boxes

of soap, value 6*s.*, the property of his employers. William Hoffman, a hairdresser, of 11 Phoenix Street, St. Pancras, was at the same time sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for receiving the soap, well knowing it to have been stolen.

At the North London Police Court on June 15, Richard A. Derrick (15), an apprentice with Mr. D. S. Edmonds, chemist and druggist, High Street, Kingsland, was found guilty of stealing 4*l*. 10*s.* which Mr. Edmonds had sent him to bank. When arrested at Southampton 19*l*. 19*s.* 6*d.* was found on the lad, and about 20*l*. had been spent on a South African outfit. He had been of good character hitherto, and the Magistrate sent him to the remand house for a week.

At the North London Police Court on Monday, Woolf Weisberg (23) was charged on remand with unlawfully applying to incandescent gas-mantles the letters A.U.R. (the registered trade-mark of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas-light Company, Limited), contrary to the Merchandise-marks Act, 1887. The defendant elected to go for trial, and bail was fixed at two sureties of 250*l*. each. It was stated that the defendant was associated with a number of Germans in Berlin and London, as the Front Incandescent Gas-light Company, Spital Square, E., and Daleview Road, Tottenham.

Trade-marks Bill, No. 53.

The Committee of the Trade-mark Owners' Mutual Protection Association (Limited), consisting of Messrs. William Henry Wills (Chairman, Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited), Frederick J. Hanbury (Allen & Hanburys, Limited), Charles Charleton (I. C. Johnson & Co., Limited), C. Herbert Curtis (Curtis's & Harvey, Limited), W. Bilson (Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, Limited), and Aug. Hartmann (Suter, Hartmann & Rahtjen's Composition Company, Limited), have written to the "Times" in regard to Mr. Kenric B. Murray's criticism of Mr. Fletcher Moulton's Bill. They say, in reference to Mr. Murray's statement that the Bill is not acceptable to Chambers of Commerce:

In our opinion most of these objections are ill-founded, and the Bill is an earnest endeavour to reform the law and procedure, and would, with some readily devised amendments, confer a boon on the trade-mark owning community. We should somewhat hesitate to so definitely express our views in opposition to those of so large and influential a body as the London Chamber of Commerce, but the letter to which we have referred is the outcome of the consideration of the Bill by a very small committee of the Trade-mark Section only of the London Chamber of Commerce, and, having regard to the large professional element of which that committee was composed, we venture to think that the point of view of the trade-mark owner was not sufficiently kept in mind.

Mr. Murray's objections are then dealt with *seriatim*, and the writers conclude by saying that "the Bill as a whole embodies very large and considerable improvements in the law and in the machinery for the registration and protection of trade-marks, and is worthy of the hearty support of the British trading community."

Midland Musings.

The Bingley Hall Exhibition in Birmingham, which closed last week, handed 230*l*. to the Queen's Hospital, being 5 per cent. of the gross gate-money.

Last Saturday the Birmingham Hospital Fund benefited by about 15,000*l.*, and amongst the donors were Messrs. P. Harris & Co. (Limited), 23*l*. 19*s.* 8*d.*; Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, 4*l*. 4*s.*; Messrs. Cadbury 389*l*. 12*s.* 10*d.*

It is hoped that the Ashbourne chemists will be able to meet their *confrères* from Birmingham on the day of the excursion. This has been suggested by an officer of the Association and will no doubt meet the eye of the respective parties concerned.

As many chemists sell paraffin and benzoline, it is worthy of note to record a new rule of the Wolverhampton Town Council with regard to the sale of such liquids. It is proposed that in future the following condition shall be imposed: "That the storage-place of all petroleum shall be plainly indicated by a conspicuous notice-board with the words 'Petroleum Store' painted thereon." This is probably the outcome of the recent explosion at Etting-shall.

Sheffield Notes.

The Highway Committee of the Corporation at their last meeting sanctioned a plan presented on behalf of Mr. J. F. Eardley, pharmaceutical chemist, for alterations and additions to his premises in Hanover Street and Glossop Road.

To celebrate the occasion of his marriage, the employes of Messrs. Robinson & Sons (Limited), of Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, have just presented Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith, pharmaceutical chemist, with a silver cream-jug and sugar-basin.

Mr. William H. Dyson, chemist and druggist, of 40 Westbar Green, has some reason to take an active interest in the love affairs of the residents in that neighbourhood. As the result of a tiff, a Scotland Street gentleman pushed his best girl through the window of Mr. Dyson's shop on the evening of June 9. A large stock of sponges exposed by the broken window was not seriously diminished, but a quantity of sulphur lozenges were promptly raided. These were so much appreciated that the youthful residents pulled off the boards covering the window early next morning and helped themselves to a further supply.

Some little time ago the police issued a notice, addressed specially to chemists in the city, to the effect that a large hamper containing the following drugs—viz., 28 lbs. granular citrate, 2 lbs. chlorate-of-potash pellets, 2 lbs. 10 oz. almond oil, 5 lbs. nut-oil, 4 lbs. compound decoction of sarsaparilla, 10 lbs. 14 oz. laudanum, 5 lbs. sal volatile, 1 lb. ammoniated mercury, 6 lbs. 3 oz. paregoric, 3 tins of Bengel's food, 3 bottles of Venus cough-cure at 9½d. each, and 3 at 1s. 1½d. each—had been stolen from the doorway of a local pharmacist. Up to the present time the efforts to trace the hamper have been unsuccessful. The name of the owner has not transpired.

The City Council at their last meeting approved a recommendation of the Improvement Committee that an arrangement be entered into with Boots, Cash Chemists (Eastern) (Limited), to surrender to the Corporation their leasehold interest in a plot of land and premises, 799 Attercliffe Road, required for widening the road, in consideration of the Corporation conveying to Messrs. Boots a plot of surplus land situate at the corner of Workop Road and Attercliffe Road, and also paying to them a sum of 350*l.* in full settlement of all claims they may have against the Corporation for compensation for business disturbance, removal, loss of trade, damage to stock, &c., by reason of the compulsory acquisition of their vested interest in these premises.

The Week's Poisonings.

There were only three of the twenty-one deaths which have been recorded during the week that were not suicides. Six of the total number of fatalities were caused by carbolic acid, one of the misadventures being at Morland, where Solomon Hodgson drank carbolic acid in mistake for "Seaweed Tonic." The other carbolic suicides were Rocco Dellara (44), a sculleryman, employed at Gatti's Restaurant, King William Street, Strand; Margaret McCluskey (37), a Southport woman; Henry Radcliffe (32), of Almondsbury Bank, Huddersfield; James Hughes (57), a Liverpool waiter; and Timothy Corbett (32), a Camberwell navvy, who was found dead on Clapham Common. Four suicides with oxalic acid occurred—at Hailsham, where a gardener, named Alfred Piper (55), killed himself; at New Cross, the victim being Beatrice Perks (17), a domestic servant; at Ipswich, where Mary Ann Damant died of oxalic-acid poisoning; and at Clerkenwell, where the poison was taken by Elizabeth Walker. At the inquest on Mrs. Walker, Dr. Waldo, the City Coroner, said it was to be regretted that the purchase of the poison could not be traced, but it was no new discovery that poisons were easily purchased in Clerkenwell in all sorts of receptacles. He was glad to say that chemists refused to supply any poisons now except in specially fluted bottles with labels; but at other shops certain poisons were still obtainable, and were supplied without the slightest question, in cups, tumblers, beer-bottles, spirit-bottles, or any other vessel, and even schoolchildren were served. Legislation was being obtained gradually to prevent this careless system of sale, but unfortunately legislation moved

very slowly. In returning a verdict of suicide, the jury added a rider that they considered the sale of all poisons should be most rigorously restricted to prevent persons like the deceased obtaining them.—Three cases of laudanum-poisoning are reported. A labourer at Greenwich, named James Elliston (50), was so distressed at the death of his wife that he took an overdose of laudanum and lay down beside his dead wife. He died in hospital.—Peter Small (77), assistant to a veterinary surgeon, poisoned himself with laudanum at Chelsea.—Percival Robinson died in Birkenhead Hospital from the effects of laudanum-poisoning.—William Rutherford Ryley (35) was found dead on a footpath near Church Road, Wavertree. He left a note stating that he "had taken 3 oz. of tincture of opium and 1 dr. of Green's solution of cyanide of potassium."—Henry Brown, a solicitor's clerk belonging to Ilford, took an overdose of chlorodyne (which he had been in the habit of taking for insomnia), and died at Chingford.—Clara Evans, of Toxteth, died in the Southern Hospital, Liverpool, from the effects of "poison"—unnamed.—Four deaths were caused by unscheduled poisons—phosphorus (2), ammonia, and nitrite of soda. The ammonia was taken with suicidal intention by Alfred Macdonald Castle (42), a compositor, at Blackfriars.—A peculiar misadventure took place at Henley, where a man named Alfred Skinner (53) took a dose of nitrite of soda in mistake for Epsom salts. The nitrite of soda was obtained by deceased's housekeeper from Mr. A. Cartwright, chemist and druggist, Henley, who got from her a written order for "nitrite of soda," and he had to order it specially. He supplied her with two separate ounces. Gustave Remmos (52) poisoned himself at Manchester with phosphorus-paste, which he obtained from two chemists' shops. Before death, the deceased told the police he had taken two three-pennyworths. The same poison was taken with fatal results by Jerry Williams, a farm-labourer, at Crownhill, near Plymouth.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Applications for the July examinations should be lodged with the Registrar by 11 A.M. on the following dates: Thursday, June 23, for the Preliminary examination; Tuesday, June 28, for the Registered Druggist examination; and Wednesday, June 29, for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination.

Personal.

Professor Leebody is resigning his position as public analyst for the county of Londonderry this month, and pending the appointment of a permanent successor Mr. Robert Barklie, Belfast, will discharge the duties.

Business Changes.

Mr. J. W. Mangan, L.P.S.I., has taken over O'Regan's Medical Hall, Tralee.

Mr. L. Kingstown, pharmaceutical chemist, Kildare, has opened premises in Monasterevan under the management of Mr. Whitla.

Laudanum-death.

John Hill Conn bought ninepennyworth of laudanum in Newry, took a good part of it, and succumbed after being in an unconscious state for three days. After the medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict that Conn died from pneumonia, accelerated by an overdose of laudanum.

Medicine-bill to be Paid.

At the last meeting of the co. Sligo Fever-hospital Committee, the Secretary read a letter from the Sligo Drug Company requesting that the balance of an account which they forwarded for payment some time ago, for medicines supplied to the matron of the hospital, be paid. The balance amounted to 3*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The Chairman said the Sligo Drug Company were not the regular contractors, but the committee are responsible for the acts of their officers. It was decided to pay the amount.

Contributory Negligence.

The recent accident to Mr. Samuel Hogg, chemist, Shankell Road, Belfast, had a sequel at the County Court

on June 9, when he sued Adam Turner, car-proprietor, to recover 5*l.* for loss and damage to plaintiff's bicycle. The accident, which narrowly escaped being a grave one, occurred at Cooke's statue, when the defendant's omnibus was conveying passengers and luggage from the Great Northern Railway to the Imperial Hotel. The Judge held that Mr. Hogg had been guilty of contributory negligence, and dismissed the action.

The Igazol Controversy.

The controversy between the L.G.B. and the Belfast Guardians as to the value of igazol in the treatment of consumptive patients, which has been referred to on several occasions in the *C. & D.*, was reopened at the meeting of the Belfast Board on Tuesday. Mr. Walker said he had been looking into the consumptive ward and making inquiries, and found that since they had ceased to use "igazol" in this department the nurses and the patients were unanimous in the opinion that the results had been deplorable. Hacking coughs were going on all night. He suggested that the Board should appoint a committee to go into this question, and look up the entire data, and present a report as to whether or not the use of "igazol" was beneficial, and whether ceasing to use it had been injurious to the patients. Dr. Ritchie agreed with Mr. Walker as to the value of igazol, and thought there should be a sworn inquiry; but other Guardians thought they were powerless in view of the resistance of the L.G.B. Eventually it was discovered that a committee had been already appointed to deal with the matter, and it was agreed that they should meet and report at an early date.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

North British Branch.

A meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society residing in Scotland is to be held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 17, for the purpose of electing the Executive for the ensuing year. For the seventeen vacancies there are twenty-three candidates, viz.:

Anderson, James, Edinburgh	McCutcheon, A., Edinburgh
*Boa, Peter, Edinburgh	*Mitchell, Donald, Inverness
Clark, A. J., Edinburgh	Mitchell, Patrick, Dumbarton
*Cowie, W. B., Edinburgh	*Naysmith, Andrew, Arbroath
*Cummings, William, Dundee	*Nesbit, James, Portobello
Currie, Archibald, Leith	Russell, J. A., Greenock
*Doig, William, Dundee	*Spence, Alex., Linlithgow
*Dott, D. B., Edinburgh	*Strachan, Alex., Aberdeen
*Fisher, J. H., Dunfermline	*Tocher, John, Dumfries
*Giles, William, Aberdeen	Watson, David, Glasgow
*Gilmour, J. P., Glasgow	*Wilson, W. P., Haddington
*Kerr, Charles, Dundee	

Those marked with an asterisk are members of the retiring Executive.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

The first botanical excursion for the summer session took place on Friday, June 10, when sixteen members assembled at Blackford Hill Station at 6 A.M. The weather was phenomenally cold for June, with a strong east wind, but no rain. Under the leadership of Mr. Rutherford Hill, the party proceeded round the western base of the hill to the south side, facing the Braid Burn. There was abundance of material, and field work was eagerly engaged in for upwards of an hour and a half. As indicating the backwardness of the season, it was noted that some hawthorn-trees were just beginning to come into flower, and many plants usually in flower were still a long way from being ready to open. After a pleasant walk round by Braid Burn to Nether Liberton, the party returned to town by car at 8 A.M., having thoroughly enjoyed the outing.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting of this Association is to be held in the County Hotel, Forfar, on Wednesday, June 22. Dundee members will drive from Dundee to Forfar, leaving Dundee at 12.30 P.M. Dinner is to be served in the hotel at three o'clock, and the return journey to Dundee from Forfar will be made at seven o'clock. The

cash account to be submitted at the meeting shows a balance of 5*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* on June 1, 1903, and 6*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* was received in subscriptions during the year. The expenditure was 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, so that an equal amount remains as a balance. A successful meeting is anticipated, and ladies are invited to be present.

Dundee Notes.

A married woman of thirty-three on Tuesday afternoon bought carbolic acid from a local chemist, who questioned her closely as to its use, and supplied it in a poison-bottle with every precaution. She went home, drank it, and died the same evening.

There has been a slight scare in Dundee among un-stamped-medicine sellers. A gentleman, supposed to be O.H.M.S., has been purchasing corn-paint, &c. It is possible he may only be an English delegate to the Y.M.C.A. Conference in the city.

Glasgow and Greenock Notes.

Copies of the excellent photograph of the members of the Glasgow and Edinburgh excursion party, taken near Corra Linn Falls, may be had from Mr. Brown, photographer, Lanark, at 3*s.* each.

A committee of the local branch of the British Medical Association is making an inquiry as to the character of club medical practice in Glasgow, with a view to the betterment of conditions of service and remuneration.

Mr. Samuel John Duncan, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. S. Duncan, chemist, West Blackhall Street, Greenock, has been gazetted second lieutenant in the 1st (Renfrewshire) Volunteer Battalion Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland) Highlanders.

The marriage of Mr. Peter Irvine, Ph.C., to Miss Jean Kennedy, of Hawick, increases the number of couples who have qualified under the Pharmacy Acts. Mrs. Irvine passed the Minor on July 6, 1900, and her husband the Major in the same month. They spent their honeymoon in Paris and London.

Dr. A. M. Robertson, who divides with Mr. A. Currie the honour of being the *doyen* of pharmaceutical chemists in Glasgow, has been appearing as a witness in the police prosecution of a street preacher for obstruction. The preacher took up his stand near the doctor's shop, and according to the doctor's evidence the crowds and commotion interfered seriously with his business.

Mr. J. R. Hill and other chronic botanists at the excursion, in whose affections Flora vied with Venus and the Muses, collected specimens of the following species given in the "Clydesdale Flora" as having their stations in the district, viz.: *Doronicum pardalianches*, *Vicia species*, *Melica nutans*, *Briza media*, *Geranium lucidum*, *Equisetum umbrosum*, *Asplenium Trichomanes*, *Scotopendrium vulgare*, and *Sedum reflexum*.

An evening newspaper, which has already misled its readers as to the true nature of the changed incidence of the Medicine-stamp Acts, now proceeds still further to make that "darker which was dark enough before" by asserting that chemists are driven to the most desperate devices to evade the "new law." It gives the following as a concrete instance: Formerly the chemist was allowed to use the label "Corn-paint." This having been declared liable, he must use some such absurd paraphrase as this: "The Paint: to be applied to the foot for several consecutive nights, which is then to be removed with a pen-knife!"

An analysis of the group headed "Chemists and Druggists registered under the Pharmacy Acts," in the new edition of the Glasgow Post Office Directory reveals some startling anomalies. This list of persons or firms "registered under the Pharmacy Acts" includes one co-operative store, six limited-liability companies, four wholesale drug-houses, two wholesale druggists' sundriesmen, one patent-medicine agent (whose name does not appear on the register), one unregistered owner of a drug-shop, and one technical chemist. The list is instructive in other respects. It shows a total of 151 drug-shops in what is practically, if not municipally, the Glasgow area. Of this number 134 shops are owned by individuals, five each by two limited-liability companies, four by another, one each by two others, one by a co-operative store, and one

each by two wholesale drug-houses. The most gratifying feature in the list is the small number of branch shops owned by individuals. Five persons have each two shops, one has four, and one has three. These seem to be all the declared pluralists. The number of open shops owned by medical men and carried on as drug-shops reaches the extraordinary total of 178. So that this travesty is evidently reviving and extending.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The Thirteenth Annual Sports meeting in connection with this Club was held on June 8. The weather was cold, but dry and clear. There was a large turn-out of the trade and friends, and an excellent programme was gone through. The entries for the open events were exceptionally large, the races being hotly contested. The high jump alone contributed eight competitors. The following are the results of the confined events:

Half-mile Flat Race.—(1) C. C. Marsden, (2) W. D. Richardson, (3) J. R. Harley.

220 Yards Flat Race (confined to club).—(1) J. R. Harley, (2) W. G. Brown.

300 Yards Apprentices' Race.—R. Heslop.

One-mile Bicycle Race.—J. J. Sutherland.

In the final tie of the five-a-side football Duncan, Flockhart & Co. beat J. F. Macfarlan & Co. by one goal to one point, after a very exciting game.

Tug-of-War Competition.—Winners, J. F. Macfarlan & Co.

Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. W. A. Davies, Hon. President of the Club, presided at the presentation of the prizes. He congratulated the Club on the successful programme in spite of the misfortune of having to postpone the sports. The Club, he said, had never been in a better position as regards membership and good working officials. They were the only club of the kind in Scotland, and well deserved the name they had gained for themselves as sportsmen. Miss Smith presented the prizes to the successful competitors. The following were donors of prizes: Mr. David Brown; Mr. Thomas McIlrick; Duncan, Flockhart & Co.; Fenton, Russell & Co. (Limited); R. Gibson & Sons (Limited); Harkness, Beaumont & Co.; S. Maw, Son & Sons; Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; Raimes, Clark & Co.; T. & H. Smith (Limited).

At a meeting held after the sports, Mr. J. P. Gibb was presented by the committee of the Club with a massive piece of silver plate on the occasion of his marriage. The President, in making the presentation, spoke of the services Mr. Gibb had rendered the Club during his thirteen years of office, during nine years of which he had acted as Secretary and four years President and Treasurer. Mr. Gibb suitably thanked the committee for their handsome gift.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.—As already foreseen, the committee of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, have appointed Dr. Roux as director of the Institute as successor to the late M. Duclaux. Drs. Chamberland and Metchnikoff are nominated assistant-directors. It was mentioned also at the same meeting of the committee that it is hoped to inaugurate the statue of Pasteur now being erected on the Place de Breteuil, Paris, on July 13, the day before the next National Fête.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A POLITICAL PHARMACIST.—M. Auguste Magnan, pharmacist, of Firminy, has just met with his death under rather singular circumstances. He was actively engaged in questions of local politics, and had been a good deal occupied by recent municipal elections. On Thursday morning of last week his body was found on the staircase leading to the cellar of his house. His vertebral column was broken and death had been instantaneous. He had been engaged at a political meeting until after midnight, and it is supposed that he fell accidentally down the cellar-stairs after reaching home. A verdict to that effect was returned at the inquest.

THE PHARMACIST'S OATH.—The defendant in a recent case of illegal practice of pharmacy claimed that the prosecuting syndicate (pharmacists-in business) were all

in the same case as himself, not having taken the oath prescribed by the law of Germinal. The defence was not admitted by the Court, but the curious question thus raised has caused some discussion in pharmaceutical circles. However, a Paris tribunal has recently given a judgment which seems to cut the Gordian knot of the situation, for it points out that the Administration has intentionally abstained from requiring pharmaceutical candidates to take the oath, and contents itself with endorsing their diploma. It is not legally necessary to take the oath.

M. G. DE MAZIERES, who has just given up his retail pharmacy in the Avenue de Villiers to accept a position as manager at Raspail's establishment in the rue du Temple, is one of the best known and most respected of Parisian pharmacists. As President of the Paris Pharmacists' Syndicate and Vice-President of the International Congress in 1900, he was much in view during the Exhibition year. He has also done much useful work in connection with the General Association of French Pharmacists, in which he has frequently been an office-holder. It is satisfactory to note that he will still be connected with the trade, and the shorter hours of the wholesale side will doubtless enable him to devote himself more than ever to the interests of French pharmacy.

A MEDICAL WORK IN ESPERANTO.—The new universal language known as Esperanto has, so to speak, received its scientific baptism in the form of a medical work presented at the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine. This consists of a translation by Dr. P. Rodet of a pamphlet entitled, "For our Sons when they are Eighteen Years Old," written by Professor Fournier some time ago. The Esperanto title reads "Por niaj filoj Kiam in estos dek-okjaraj." The creation of a universal language has so long been considered a Utopia that it is a little difficult to become used to the idea that it is now a reality, and yet such seems to be the case. When it includes the realm of pharmacy—a fact soon, it is said, to be accomplished—we shall feel it has really "come to stay."

African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

British East Africa Protectorate.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the East Africa Liquor (Drugs and Perfumes) Ordinance, 1903, which was assented to by H.M. Commissioner at Mombasa, on August 18, 1903. The present ordinance enacts that "the East Africa Liquor Ordinance of 1902 shall not apply to drugs or medicines, or to perfumes, scents, or essences, other than Eau de Cologne and lavender-water, which are imported into the Protectorate and sold for *bona-fide* medical or toilet purposes respectively, and which contain alcohol." It is further provided that no drug or medicine containing alcohol shall be sold to a native except by a person licensed by a sub-commissioner. No person shall sell to a native any perfume, scent, or essence containing more than 10 per cent. of alcohol, except under special permit.

Cape Colony.

CONSEQUENT upon the imposition of 15s. per proof gal. on imported medicinal tinctures, the wholesale houses in the Colonies are much extending their manufacturing appliances, and it is apparent that manufacturers of pharmaceutical apparatus at home will be the first to benefit by the duty, just as the retail chemists of the Colony are the first to suffer.

TENDER FOR OILS.—The "Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette" of May 17 publishes a notification to the effect that tenders are invited for the supply of 75,000 gals.

of paraffin oil and 3,000 gals. of lard oil for the use of the Cape Government Railway Department during 1904. Forms of tenders may be obtained at the Railway Stores, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, and copies of the specification may also be seen at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

A MEETING of local chemists and druggists was held at East London in connection with the stamp-duty on patent medicines, and a resolution was passed and telegraphed to the authorities at Cape Town (as noted elsewhere in this issue). The matter was also discussed at a special meeting of the King William's Town Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. G. E. Cook, chemist, explained what the Act, if passed, would mean to merchants and dealers. Subsequently a telegram was despatched to Cape Town, protesting against the proposed tax.

THE CUSTOMS REPORT.—The report of the Controller of Customs for 1903, says the "Cape Times," is of more than ordinary interest. The Customs Convention was made law on August 15 of last year, and the Controller is able to set down his first impressions of the working of the new arrangement. Two questions much discussed at the time were whether the preferential tariff in favour of British goods would materially affect the trade with the Mother Country, and whether the Convention would result in lowering the price of the necessities of life. Neither question is answered conclusively by the Controller (Mr. Wilshire), and perhaps it is too early to pass judgment on either. Mr. Wilshire is of opinion that the differentiation, coupled with the vogue in favour of British goods noticeable after the war, must have resulted in the placing in Great Britain of many orders which would otherwise have gone to other countries, but whether this will be permanent he does not venture to hope. It is certain that foreigners will do their best to nullify the preference on British goods by cutting profits or by cheapening freight and cost of manufacture. How far this will succeed must depend mainly on the British manufacturer himself. Mr. Wilshire suggests that the rebate could be more effectively used if it were not applied indiscriminately.

Natal.

A CASE was heard in the Appeal Court at Durban on March 28 in which a native doctor, Gavanana, appealed against the decision of Mr. Justice Boshoff, who convicted the appellant of culpable homicide and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. A native woman who was troubled with "dreaming in excess" was treated by Gavanana, and one of the remedies administered was a decoction of a bark known as "Isindiya" among the natives. The woman drank a large quantity of the decoction, and subsequently died. The Government analyst, Mr. Neville, examined the mixture but with negative results. Evidence was given by Dr. Savage, however, who said he had experimented with the mixture upon himself and upon a rabbit and was convinced that "Isindiya" was poisonous. In a *post-mortem* examination of a rabbit poisoned with the mixture and of the deceased woman the internal organs presented similar symptoms. On this evidence, and in spite of an able defence, Justice Boshoff convicted and, after hearing counsel, the Appeal Court upheld the conviction and dismissed the appeal.

Orange River Colony.

MR. FRED NISBET, of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., manufacturing chemists, Cape Town and Johannesburg, lately arrived in Bloemfontein, preparatory to making an extended business-tour through the Orange River Colony.

Rhodesia.

THE ANNUAL TRADING-LICENCE in Rhodesia for a chemist and druggist is 10*l.*, his certificate having been first submitted and approved for qualification, to which is attached a registration-fee. This licence makes medicine stamp-duty unnecessary, and as far as is reasonable confines the sale of medicines to properly qualified persons. Chemists do not want a Somerset House to inflict a medicine stamp-duty in South Africa, especially in consideration of the indefinite rulings regarding liability and non-liability. If concessions are not made, and that speedily, the American and continental medicine-trade will eclipse the British proprietary-trade in Africa.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

An Indigo-patent Case.—An important case affecting indigo-planters has recently occupied the Bench of the High Court, Calcutta, for several days. The suit was instituted under the Inventions and Designs Act, with Mr. Macnaghten as plaintiff and Mr. Eugene C. Schrottky as defendant. The plaintiff, as Secretary of the Behar Planters' Association, claimed to upset Patent 213 of 1899, said to be an invention of the defendant, an indigo-expert, but actually registered under the name of Messrs. Ernhausen & Co., merchants of the city. The patent in dispute involved the use of alkalies and acids, and exclusive privilege to use it was granted in March, 1900. The plaintiffs urged that the patent was invalid, as Messrs. Ernhausen & Co. were not the inventors of the specification, and the defendant was guilty of a wilful misstatement in submitting the name of the firm as such. The chief ground of objection was that the invention was not a new invention under the Act, as alkalies and acids had been used for several years, and a process, called Pastan's process, had been worked in Behar during the years 1896-99. Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S., of the Indian Museum, was called to give expert evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, and explained the chemistry of indigo-manufacture, and was examined at length on the different patent processes used since 1877. Messrs. Earth & Knight (instructed by Messrs. Remfy & Sons) appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant conducted his own defence. Mr. Justice Stephen delivered a lengthy judgment on May 18. He dwelt on the plaintiff's process of manufacturing indigo, the defendant's process, and the processes of other manufacturers, and concluded that for reasons set out in the plaintiff's petition the Specification No. 213 of 1899 was not new and good. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff, with costs.

High Court Cases.

THE "HÆMATOGEN" TRADE-MARK.

IN the Chancery Division on June 10, 11, and 13 Mr. Justice Warrington again had before him the action of *Hommel v. Gebrüder, Bauer & Co.* and "In the matter of a trade-mark No. 222,761 and in the matter of a Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Acts, 1883 to 1888, rectification of register." This was an action for an injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing the plaintiff's trade-mark and also to restrain the defendants from passing off goods as and for the plaintiff's goods. The defence was that the plaintiff had no exclusive right to his trade-mark word which ought to be expunged from the register.

Mr. H. Terrell, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Norton, K.C., and Mr. Francis Watt for the defendants.

The report given in our last issue covered the case up to June 9, when among other witnesses called was Sir Thomas Robinson, managing director of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), Dublin, who said that during the last three years his company had purchased about 245*l.* worth of the plaintiff's hæmatogen, and he had never heard of any other drug under the same name.

Dr. Hommel, the plaintiff, was called. He said his preparation had been a great success all over the world, and since 1890 some 600,000*l.* worth had been sold, representing seven million bottles. It was very largely advertised, and he had received some seven thousand medical testimonials as to the value of the preparation and about fifteen hundred came from England. He had never authorised anyone to use his trade-mark, and he had not examined the preparation introduced by the defendants under the same name.

The witness was on June 10 cross-examined by Mr. Norton, K.C. He said he commenced selling his preparation in England in 1893, at 4*s.*, and since 1899 the trade increased in England in consequence of the price being lowered to 2*s.* 9*d.* His labels always had his name on them.

Mr. Terrell: I make no point about the similarity of the labels. What I object to is the use of the word.

Further cross-examined. Dr. Hommel said he had heard of Hertl's preparation, and he had a lawsuit with that gentleman towards the end of 1900. It was not well known in Germany, and Hertl had not sold ten bottles there. He believed that prior to 1899 there might have

been twenty or thirty different kinds of dry and liquid hæmatogen known.

Mr. W. Donald Smith, of W. E. Smith & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Madras, also testified to the fact that Hommel's "hæmatogen" is the only article of the kind known in India.

This substantially concluded plaintiff's case, and the defendants' counsel had elicited from several of the expert witnesses that they had either never heard of the egg-substance called "hæmatogen" by Bunge in 1883, or that it had not become generally known.

The first witness for the defence was Mr. Eugen Philip Bauer, who said he carried on business as Gebrüder, Bauer & Co., and he had acted as agent for Kors & Co., of Hamburg, until the end of 1902, when the agency was terminated. He sold drugs and chemicals on their behalf. In June and September, 1903, he saw Messrs. Headley's representative, and after receiving their order he transmitted it to Hamburg. He had nothing further to do with the sale of the goods, because they were supplied direct from Hamburg. He told both Headley and Roberts that he could not sell them hæmatogen, as it was registered in this country. He heard no more of the matter until he received a writ.

Cross-examined, witness said that Messrs. Kors were not supplying the money to defend the action. He had found it all, and had no arrangement with Messrs. Kors. They had not instructed him to defend the action. In no case had he offered hæmatogen for sale in this country. He thought the word "hæmatogen" was registered in this country, but he was not sure of it.

Dr. Halliburton, F.R.S., the well-known physiologist, gave evidence in respect to Bunge's discovery of an organic form of iron in egg-yolk. This was in 1883, and the fact had become known in England by 1885 at least.

Mr. John W. Knapman, Librarian of the Pharmaceutical Society, gave bibliographic evidence as to the word "hæmatogen" being known before plaintiff's registration of it as a trade-mark, after which counsel addressed his Lordship.

Mr. Justice Warrington, in giving judgment for the defendants, reviewed the evidence and arguments, and said the question of trade-mark turned entirely on the meaning of "invented word," as defined by Clause (d) of Section 64, Sub-section 1, of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1883, as amended by the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act of 1888. Upon this point, he said, the judgment of the House of Lords in the "Solvio" case threw considerable light. In that case several of the noble Lords made use of the expression "newly coined" as equivalent to, or expressive of, "invented" word. This raised a further difficulty—viz., at what period of time is the word in question to be considered as newly coined. In his Lordship's opinion, the word must be substantially a newly coined word, and newly coined for the first time for the purpose of being applied to the particular goods as a trade-mark for use in this country. On the evidence it appeared that in 1883 one Bunge, a German scientist, discovered that yolk of egg contains an organic form of iron which he came to the conclusion contains the element which tends to the formation of the red corpuscles in blood. In 1885 this discovery was treated of in a pamphlet which circulated in this country, and in which the discoverer proposed to call the substance he had thus discovered "hæmatogen." Since that time the word has got into numerous medical treatises on physiology, and into text-books for students in England. Continuing, he said, in actions of this kind when the validity of the trade-mark is disputed the Judge has to determine each particular case for himself on the facts before him, and as the result of the evidence in this case he came to the conclusion that "hæmatogen" is not an invented word within the meaning of the Act, and it must therefore be removed from the Registrar of Trade-marks. Dealing with the passing-off allegation his Lordship said the question turned on whether the plaintiff's description "hæmatogen" has acquired a secondary or special meaning so as to denote only the goods of the plaintiff. When a plaintiff takes upon himself to prove that words which are merely descriptive or expressive of the quality of the goods have acquired

a secondary sense he takes upon himself "a much greater burden," to use the words of Lord Davey in the "Cellular Clothing" case, "and indeed a burden which it is not impossible, but at the same time extremely difficult, to discharge, than that of a man who undertakes to prove the same thing of a word not significant and not descriptive, but what has been compendiously called a fancy word." His Lordship came to the conclusion in this case that the plaintiff had not discharged the burden he had thus undertaken, and also, on the facts, found that the defendants had not been guilty of passing off other goods as and for those of the plaintiff, consequently the action failed, and was dismissed, with costs.

FILLING OTHER MAKERS' SYPHONS.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, June 15, Lord Kyllachy disposed of three actions brought against Messrs. Mair & Dougall, aerated-water manufacturers, Glasgow, by Messrs. Andrew G. Barr & Co., Mr. J. Orr Cowrie, and Messrs. G. & C. Moore, all aerated-water manufacturers there. The complainers sought to have Mair & Dougall interdicted from using bottles and siphons impressed, moulded, or engraved with their respective names and trade-marks in sending out aerated-waters. The respondents stated that in supplying Wallace & Watson they simply sold their waters, and filled only such bottles and siphons as were sent for that purpose by Wallace & Watson. They had no knowledge of the ownership of the siphons sent by Wallace & Watson, and had no duty to inquire into their ownership. Lord Kyllachy said he was unable to hold otherwise than that the respondents had committed, as against each of the complainers, a legal wrong, against a repetition of which the latter were entitled to interdict.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

ELDERBERRY-WINE.

At Bishop Auckland on June 2, Walter Willson was fined 10s. and costs for selling as elderberry-wine a preparation consisting entirely of syrup coloured with a coal-tar dye, and containing 5½ gr. of salicylic acid per pint.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

At Swindon on June 9, Francis George Wise, grocer, was fined 10s. and 17s. 6d. costs for selling cream of tartar containing 20 per cent. of superphosphate of lime.

SALICYLIC ACID IN GINGER-WINE.

At the Cookstown Petty Sessions. Joseph Warnock was summoned for selling ginger-wine adulterated with salicylic acid. The analyst's certificate showed that the sample contained 7.28 gr. per pint. The defendant was fined 5s., and 20s. costs.

County Court Cases.

"ON SALE OR RETURN."

At Bloomsbury County Court on June 10, before Judge Bacon, Mr. M. W. Carmichael, trading as the Mimosa Company, of East Street, Baker Street, W., sued Mr. J. O. Evans, chemist, Wilton Road, Victoria, S.W., for 21l. for goods supplied.

Mr. C. Sydney Giddins, who appeared for the plaintiff, explained that defendant admitted that 14l. was due, and that sum had been paid into court; the dispute was about the 7l. balance, defendant alleging that the goods were sold to him on sale or return—an arrangement which plaintiff denied.

Mr. Malcolm Wilson Carmichael, examined by Mr. Giddins, said he had formerly in his employment as a traveller a Mr. B. M. Winkel. This traveller sent in orders from Mr. Evans, the defendant, for Christmas perfumes and for manicle-goods, which were delivered, and for which invoices were sent in the usual way. There was never any suggestion that the goods were sold on sale or return, and he (witness) knew nothing of any such arrangement until Evans was written for settlement of account. He then learnt of the existence of a letter signed by Winkel, agreeing to sell goods to Evans on condition that the unsold perfumes were returned. Winkel had no authority from him to make such an agreement.

In cross-examination by Mr. Roberts, for the defendant, Mr. Carmichael said he had in his employment at the time the goods were sold a working chemist, named McCarthy, who probably would at times give Winkel his instructions. There was no written agreement between Winkel and the witness. Winkel was engaged to sell the goods of the Mimosa Company on commission.

Evidence was also given in support of the claim by Mr. Cox, accountant and secretary of the Mimosa Company.

John Owen Evans, the defendant, deposed that he bought the goods from Winkel, as representing the Mimosa Company, on the definite understanding that the unsaleable perfumes were to be returned. When the order was executed an excess of three dozen perfumes was sent, and he spoke to Winkel about the matter on his next call. Thereupon Winkel gave him an undertaking in writing (on an odd sheet of paper which was wrongly dated) that the goods bought by him were on sale or return. He sent back 7*l.* worth of goods that were not sold, and had paid the balance into court. Plaintiff refused to accept delivery of the returned goods. Cross-examined by Mr. Giddins, witness said Winkel's letter was not written after the date of commencing the action. He asked Winkel to write him the letter because of rumors he heard concerning the way the Mimosa Company treated their customers.

The Judge: Who told you this?

Mr. Evans: Winkel mentioned it; but I heard it from various sources. In reply to further questions he said the "sale or return" agreement did not apply only to the three dozen goods sent in excess, but to the whole of the goods.

The evidence of B. M. Winkel, examined by Mr. Roberts, bore out the statement of Mr. Evans. Asked on what authority he wrote such an agreement as that given to Mr. Evans, he stated that he had the sanction of Mr. McCarthy, who was then manager of the Mimosa Company. It was agreed at an interview between McCarthy and him, and no one else was present. Witness was severely cross-examined by the Judge and by Mr. Giddins as to the undertaking given to Mr. Evans.

The next witness called was McCarthy, who bore out the statements of Mr. Evans and Mr. Winkel. He acknowledged giving Winkel leave to sell the goods to Evans on sale or return. He did not consult Carmichael in the matter, but his power as manager of Carmichael's business gave him authority to sanction the arrangement.

Judge Bacon, in giving his decision, said the burden of proof, as to the terms on which the goods were sold, was on the defendant. In that case the defendant had called two witnesses whose evidence suggested that the character of the Mimosa Company was such that it was extraordinary that anyone did business with them at all. It was further suggested that the employés of the company only stayed with the company a very short time, and were dismissed for nothing at all. It had also been stated that there was a contract between the parties that the goods were sold on sale or return, but there was nothing in any of the documents put in to corroborate these statements. To his mind the documents proved conclusively the very opposite. It was impossible to believe that Winkel should go round to his friends, selling goods on behalf of the company and suggesting at the same time that the company was in the habit of making absurd claims of various kinds, and that his friends had better be safeguarded. He (the Judge) did not believe there ever was any such contract between the parties. That was clear to his mind from a letter to the company which emanated from Evans's own place, although it was repudiated by Evans, who said it was written by an assistant on his own accord and without any suggestion from his principal. That letter pointed to the fact that the only agreement (if any) regarding sale or return was in regard to the three dozen perfumes sent in excess. Keeping these facts in mind, and after hearing the evidence, he was reluctantly compelled to come to the conclusion that two or three gentlemen had that day committed perjury in that court. It was so gross a case of perjury that he (the learned Judge) was almost inclined to ask the Treasury to take the matter up and deal with it on its merits. He himself had not the least particle of doubt that perjury had been committed, and gave judgment for

the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with the exception of the value of the three dozen perfumes that were delivered to the defendant in excess of his order.

The case of Carmichael *v.* Winkel had been called, but there being no immediate response, the Judge ordered it to be struck out. The solicitor for the plaintiff came into court when the incident had just closed, but the Judge refused his request to restore the case, although he was willing to hear it before the end of the day. By that time the case was withdrawn by agreement between both parties, and without the terms being mentioned publicly.

LIEBIG'S WINE CASE.

An action was tried at Nottingham, on June 9, in which the Liebig Medicated-wine Company, Huddersfield, sought to recover from J. S. Stanton, a Grantham grocer, the sum of 26*l.* 1*s.* for goods supplied. The action was originally commenced in the High Court in July, 1903, when leave to defend was given, and the action was sent down for trial at the Grantham County Court. The jury found a verdict to the effect that the contract between the parties was that the goods might be returned within twelve months. Legal objection was taken as to the meaning of a certain document which caused the jury to give a wrong answer to the question put to them. The case was then taken to the King's Bench Division, and the verdict set aside on the ground that the wrong questions had been put. The present was the new trial. The traveller and secretary of the Liebig Wine Company said the goods were not supplied on sale-or-return conditions, but defendant and his witnesses contended that the goods were bought only on the understanding that they were on sale or return, and that an agency was established. The Judge left six questions to the jury, and after a long absence the finding was that the goods were sold on sale or return; that the document (which the plaintiff produced and contended that it embodied the terms of the contract) was only an indication of what goods were to be delivered; that the defendant did not receive the goods with notice that they had been sold outright, and not on sale or return; that the defendant did not authorise the traveller to send the document; that the plaintiff sent the goods in conformity with that document; and that defendant did not accept the goods on the terms of the invoice. Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant, with costs.

LOVE-MAKING GROUND FOR SUMMARY DISMISSAL.

At the Shoreditch County Court on June 14, before Mr. Deputy-Judge Brooks, Charles Ernest Wheatley, chemist's assistant, Walthamstow, sued Mrs. Caroline Edwards, The Parade, Lea Bridge, to recover one month's wages in lieu of notice. Plaintiff stated that he had been engaged by Mrs. Edwards at 32*s.* a week to manage a chemist's business formerly carried on by her late husband. It was agreed that a month's notice should at any time terminate the agreement. In March last, after slight disputes on private matters, Mrs. Edwards had him forcibly removed from the premises by the police, and since then he had tried in vain to get his wages. Mrs. Edwards, who gave her address as Barrow-in-Furness, in her evidence explained that her husband was a chemist and died about eight years ago. She had continued the business with the aid of a qualified assistant. Last November she engaged the plaintiff, who represented himself as a qualified man, but subsequently she discovered he was not, and she got into serious trouble last December at an inquest. About February the plaintiff began making objectionable proposals of marriage to her, and as he refused to desist she finally ordered him off the premises. As he declined to go she had him forcibly removed and since then she had given up the business. The Deputy-Judge was quite satisfied the plaintiff by his conduct after warning had rendered himself liable to summary dismissal, and, that being so, he could not hold that the plaintiff had any claim to his month's money, whilst, even if he had, it was doubtful if it could be for more than one week. Judgment was entered for the defendant, with costs.

CHEMICALS, drugs, dyes, and medicines to the value of \$4,802,000 were exported from the United States during the seven months ending January, 1904, against \$4,633,000 for the corresponding period of 1902-3.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re SAUNDERS & SAUNDERS (LIMITED), Cleckheaton, Chemical-manufacturers.—At a meeting of the creditors held on June 10, accounts were presented showing liabilities and assets as mentioned in last week's issue (page 935), and the estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Re JAMES KIDDLE, Bishopston, Bristol, chemist and druggist.—On June 15 a meeting of creditors was held at the Bristol bankruptcy offices. The liabilities are put at 221*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, and deficiency 126*l.* 7*s.* The bankrupt, who is fifty-five years of age, states that he began business in 1886, with a capital of about 60*l.* A distress for rent and taxes was levied prior to the commencement of the bankruptcy, but the proceeds of the sale—44*l.* 9*s.*—were not sufficient to meet the amount of the distrainable rent. The partly secured creditors are the bankers, who hold a policy on the bankrupt's life of the estimated value of 100*l.*; the overdraft being 140*l.* The bankrupt attributes his insolvency to keen competition. The Official Receiver (Mr. F. L. Clarke) is trustee.

Re HERBERT CRACKNELL, 17 Craven Road, Paddington, W., Pharmaceutical Chemist.—The public examination of this debtor was held on June 15, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Giffard, the accounts showing total liabilities 1,379*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* (unsecured 954*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*), and net assets 571*l.* 4*s.* after deducting 128*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* for the preferential claims. In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that in 1886 he purchased the business at Craven Road for 1,250*l.*, chiefly with moneys derived from his father's estate. He had also carried on business as a leather-dressing and boot-polish manufacturer, and at one time made a profit of 400*l.* a year therefrom. After the war in South Africa the sales of his leather-dressing fell away, and in June, 1903, he sold that business to his brother-in-law for 485*l.* Witness attributed his insolvency to the increase in the wholesale price of drugs and to competition. Since April 1, 1901, he had made a profit of 636*l.* on the chemist's business, a profit of 608*l.* on the leather-dressing business, and had earned 150*l.* by acting as manager of the latter concern between June, 1903, and March, 1904—a total income for the three years of 1,394*l.* On the other hand, he had expended during the period 1,584*l.* on household and personal needs, 477*l.* on interest and loan bonuses, and 156*l.* on life-policy premiums and law-costs—a total expenditure of 2,217*l.* That excess of expenditure over income was the chief cause of his insolvency, but having regard to the profits that he was making he did not think at the time that he was living in an extravagant style. The examination was concluded.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Taylor, W., and Sanders, G., under the style of the Coronation Mineral-water Manufactory, Southampton.
Wright, H., and Herrington, E. W., under the style of Wright & Herrington, Kennington Park Road and Lorrimer Square, Kennington Park, S.E., physicians and surgeons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Beatty, William John, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, medical practitioner.
Gray, Hector (lately carrying on business as Donald Gray & Sons), Southend-on-Sea, late Mincing Lane, E.C., retired produce broker.

ADJUDICATION.

Cusse, Ernest, Broughton, Southampton, medical practitioner.

New Companies & Company News.

SUNNY SUE (LIMITED).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of soap, oils, unguents, &c., pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists and druggists, manufacturers of toilet-requisites, cardboard and other boxes, perfume-manufacturers, &c.

S. J. GITTOES (LIMITED).—Capital 8,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of S. J. Gittoes, Wednesbury, Staffs., aerated-water manufacturers, manufacturing chemists, refreshment contractors, &c. The first directors are S. J. Gittoes (chairman) and H. T. Arnold (managing director).

RELIABLE MINERAL-WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 10*s.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of mineral-water and non-intoxicating beverage manufacturers. The first directors are S. B. Sketch, L. F. Sketch, H. J.

Sketch, and J. E. Allen. Registered office, Jubilee Cottage, Sunny Hill, Johnston, Haverfordwest, Pembroke.

MANOOS & PARTNERS (LIMITED).—Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of medical, rubber, and other instrument manufacturers, dealers in chemists' merchandise, general manufacturers, merchants, and agents, &c., in London, Paris, and elsewhere, and to adopt an agreement with H. Brown and J. Patterson.

H. J. BATES & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 preference). Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of mineral-water manufacturers and manufacturing chemists of H. J. Bates & Co., Benwell, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. The first directors are W. Bramble, W. J. Penfold, E. G. Waugh, H. J. Bates, and E. Wilkinson. Qualification 20*l.*; remuneration as fixed by the company.

OGILVIE'S OIL, COLOUR, and CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of James Ogilvie & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Wellington Oil and Colour Works and Balmoral Chemical-works, Persley Mills, Woodside, Aberdeen. The first directors are S. Goodbrand, J. Goodbrand, W. D. Buyers, J. Ogilvie, and J. Cruickshank. Registered office, Persley Mills, Woodside, Aberdeen.

THE REGISTERED DENTISTS' PROTECTION ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND (LIMITED).—Objects: To protect, support, and safeguard the character and interests of registered dental practitioners, and for that purpose to raise or defend actions in name either of any member or of the company or its secretary; to advise members in regard to all questions, whether of a strictly legal nature or otherwise, which may arise in the dental profession, and to defend members when attacked by an individual interest, corporate body, or association, or by the General Medical Council of Education and Registration in the United Kingdom; to suppress or prosecute unauthorised practitioners, &c. The liability of members is restricted to 1*l.* First subscribers: G. F. Tracey, 312 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, dental surgeon; A. Waterhouse, 206 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, dental surgeon; G. B. Beamish, 21 Newton Street, Glasgow, dental surgeon; J. H. M. Nance, 261 St. George's Road, Glasgow, dental surgeon; Henry J. H. Geercke, 11 Great Western Road, Glasgow, dental surgeon; Wm. Waterston Pinkerton, 285 Crown Street, Glasgow, dental surgeon; Robt. Dempster, 245 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, dental surgeon. Registered office, 206 St. George's Road, Glasgow.

NORWEGIAN OIL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. Johnson, W. R. Harrison, A. Robb, and W. S. Sharp, for the acquisition of the business carried on by them as the "Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil Co.," and to carry on the business of extractors, manufacturers, refiners, importers and exporters of and dealers in oils, manufacturers of foodstuffs for poultry, cattle and other animals, produce-merchants, drysalers, corn and seed merchants, oilcake merchants, chemical-manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in medicinal preparations and restoratives or foods for invalids and convalescents, ship and smack owners, wharfingers, storekeepers, fish salesmen, &c. The first subscribers are: W. R. Harrison, 21 Scale Lane, Hull, consulting engineer; A. Robb, St. Andrew's Dock, Hull, engineer; A. Johnson, St. Andrew's Dock, Hull, importer; E. H. Wild, 332 Holderness Road, Hull, works-manager; T. Burton, 174 Coleman Street, Hull, basket-manufacturer; H. Wilson, The Hall, Barton-on-Humber, Lincs., solicitor; and F. Hopper, Barton-on-Humber, Lincs., cycle-manufacturer. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. R. Harrison, A. Robb, A. Johnson, H. Wilson, and F. Hopper; qualification, 300 shares; remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 21 Scale Lane, Hull.

Chemical Society.

THE last meeting of this Society for the present session was held at Burlington House on Wednesday last, the chair being taken by the President (Dr. W. A. Tilden, F.R.S.), who, after the reading of the minutes, announced that the Council had decided to print

SPECIAL BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

of the Past Presidents of the Society who were entertained to dinner six years ago, only one of whom—Dr. Odling—now survives. With these biographical notices would also be printed one of Sir E. Frankland, prepared by Professor Japp. This step had to be taken since the Council have found it impossible to secure the manuscript of the Frankland Memorial Lecture delivered by Dr. Armstrong in 1901. Arrangements have also been made for the issue of annual "progress reports" dealing with special

branches of chemistry, and the first set of these, it is hoped, will be issued in the spring of next year.

As is usually the case at the last meeting of the session, there was a very long list of papers—twenty-eight in all; and the President appealed to authors—as is now almost his usual custom—to be brief.

THE MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

Mr. Hall, the Director of the Rothamstead Experimental Farm, had two papers on this subject. In the first he gave the results of comparative experiments in using water and dilute acid as the preliminary washing liquid for disintegrating the soil. These showed that with soils of the same origin, but with different manurial histories, the acid washing gives identical results, whereas the water process does not. The former is therefore the better method in the author's opinion. In the second paper the composition of the various fractions obtained in elutriating soils in the course of mechanical analysis was discussed, and it was shown that these do not in any way correspond with chemical individuals. Incidentally it was mentioned that the constant application of sodium nitrate as a manure leads to the disintegration of the aggregates of fine particles, and so facilitates the removal of these into the subsoil, with the result that "nitrated" plots gradually change their texture and become more porous. In the discussion which followed Mr. Dymond and Dr. Luxmoore, who have both forsaken pharmacy for agriculture, took part, the former being of opinion that too much stress was now laid on "mechanical" as against chemical analysis, while Dr. Luxmoore said that "mechanical" analysis is of great importance, but is only yet in its infancy.

THE DECOMPOSITION OF OXALATES BY HEAT.

This paper was contributed by Dr. Alexander Scott, who has observed that when oxalates are heated the products of decomposition are not, as is generally supposed, the carbonate of the metal and carbon monoxide, but that in addition carbon and carbon dioxide are formed. As the President had in the meantime vetoed all discussion, Dr. Scott next read his second paper, in which he described a number of interesting compounds of selenium, sulphur, and tellurium with methyl iodide and various derivatives obtained from these.

Messrs. Baly and Desch then described the results obtained by the application of Hartley and Huntingdon's method of measuring the absorption of ultra-violet light to tautomerides of the acetylacetone type. The results have led them to the view that ultra-violet absorption is the result of tautomerism, and that the observation of this constant may prove to be a method of investigating chemical action between two dynamic isomerides in equilibrium.

Dr. J. N. Collie gave a very rapid summary of his paper on the

CONSTITUTION OF PYRONE COMPOUNDS.

He outlined a new formula for pyrone in which the carbonyl group disappears. This accounts very satisfactorily for most of the reactions of these pyrones, including the quadrivalent character of one of the oxygen atoms in these bodies.

THE CHEMISTRY OF INDIGO.

The last paper read was contributed by Mr. W. P. Bloxam, and was a sort of comic history of his Indian experiences in what he called "stemming the onslaught of the Badische Company upon natural indigo." The author appeared to be of opinion that no satisfactory process for estimating indigotin in indigo has yet been devised, and that, consequently, some recent assertions regarding the investigation of the course of indigo-fermentation by a specific enzyme made by Bergtheil were probably erroneous. The President, in his anxiety to permit of a few more papers being read, intervened twice to ask the author to confine his remarks to facts and experimental details, but without avail, and the remaining papers were taken as read.

During the evening a ballot was held for the election of Fellows, and among these the following were elected: Messrs. A. Pell (Kemp & Co., Bombay) and C. J. Sawyer (Brighton).

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative)

MEDICAL COMPANIES.

Sir John Tuke has moved for a return showing the names of companies registered under the Companies Act, 1862, in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland for the purpose of carrying on medical and dental practices.

PROPOSED SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the report of the Committee appointed to consider the position and duties of the Board of Trade and of the Local Government Board it is stated that a suggestion was put before the Committee by Sir Michael Foster to the effect that the duties of the Local Government Board in the matter of public health should be separated from the other duties of the Board and entrusted to a distinct staff under the direction of a Parliamentary Secretary and of a Permanent Secretary for Public Health. The proposal was advocated principally on the ground that the work of the Department is so heavy that the staff have not time to "look adequately ahead." The Committee express the view, however, that such a separation of duties would in practice be attended by considerable difficulty, and it also appears probable that the questions connected with public health which come before the Board (other than those which require the personal consideration of the President) are not sufficiently numerous to occupy the time of an additional Parliamentary Secretary.

IRISH POT-STILL WHISKY.

Mr. Ffrench asked Mr. Wyndham in the House this week whether he was aware that farmers' profits in Ireland are considerably reduced in consequence of the diminishing demand for malting barley and for cereals used in the production of genuine pot-still whisky, owing to the substitution by whisky blenders of patent spirit distilled from cheap foreign commodities for genuine Irish pot-still whisky; and whether the Government would come to the relief of Irish farmers by taking steps to stop this practice. Mr. Wyndham, in his reply, said there is no direct evidence that farmers' profits are reduced as stated. The matter, however, is, he said, engaging the attention of the Department of Agriculture, which will take such action as may appear to be required in order to protect as far as possible the interests of the Irish growers of cereals used in the production of genuine Irish whisky.

THE ALKALI ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. R. Forbes Carpenter, the chief inspector of alkali-works, has prepared a memorandum explaining in what respects the measure now before the House of Commons differs from that of 1903. Mr. Carpenter has had conferences with representatives of the various industries affected, with the result that agreed amendments have been embodied in the present Bill, the main objects of which are to re-establish more securely the power of control over sulphuric-acid works, to define more closely the obligations of "best practicable means," to extend the meaning of the word "acid" in the Act of 1862 so as to cover admixture of any other substance that will cause evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen from alkali waste or drainage therefrom, and to define "noxious and offensive gases" by schedule.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND DYES to the value of 28,982*l.* were imported into Porto Rico from the United States during 1903, against 25,589*l.* for the previous year.

DANGERS OF WHITE-LEAD.—The French Government is at present considering the question of the use of white-lead and other lead mixtures for painting houses. A Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has been appointed to investigate the matter, M. Breton, one of the experts, has been authorised to publish the results of his investigations in pamphlet-form. He condemns the addition of white-lead to paints and all colours containing it, declaring them to be poisonous in a large degree, both for the workmen and for the inhabitants of a house painted with lead colours. He recommends the use of zinc-white instead, which, for surfaces exposed to the sea air, is also much more practical.

Trade Notes.

AN ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST dealing solely with surgical belts has been issued by Mr. J. H. Haywood, Castle Gate, Nottingham. The list is one of the most complete of its kind that has come under our notice, and the products of the Nottingham firm are too well known to require commendation.

THE POSTER now being used by Messrs. A. & F. Pears (Limited) to advertise their well-known soap worthily maintains the firm's reputation as art educators. It is three panelled, the central one representing Beauty attended by an ebon damsel, and in the side panels are Hygeia and Venus.

MESSRS. H. POTH & Co., Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C., have published a new list of shop-bottles and jars with vitrified labels. It contains facsimiles, in colours and gold, of the labels, and also of the jars, while the bottles are illustrated by wood engravings, with sizes and prices. For the assistance of those opening a pharmacy the firm supply an exceedingly complete printed list of names for shop-rounds, &c., which is used as an order-form.

CARTONS.—A series of twenty different sizes and shapes in folding cardboard boxes for packing proprietaries has been sent to us by Messrs. Jowett & Sowry, of Balm Road, Hunslet, Leeds. The cartons are well made and finished in different styles of cardboard, and the samples of printing, engraving, and chromo-lithography that are included show that the Hunslet firm are adepts in this branch of business. Chemists with own proprietaries and wholesale packers might find it to their advantage to write for specimens and prices.

CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE.—Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Lower Priory, Birmingham, have introduced a carbolic tooth-powder in a new style of packing. The boxes are cream-coloured glass-board (a pleasant departure from the tin boxes, which frequently become rusty), and the lids are handsomely gold-embossed with the title. The slip labels round the edges have inserted under them a piece of string, whereby one is enabled to



divide the label into two and thus release the lid. The dentifrice contains an active percentage of carbolic acid, which is so pleasantly disguised by perfumes that there is no unpleasantness in using the dentifrice. The whole get-up of the article is certain to draw the attention of customers when a dozen box, as shown in the figure, is placed on the counter.

A SYPHON CHECK SYSTEM, consisting of three books, has been devised by Mr. J. McQueen, Addiscombe, Croydon. The first is a pad of tear-off forms, ruled with "date," "out," and "in," columns, to note what is sent out and brought back by messengers, and on the same page are similar columns for customers who call for syphons. This book, which may be called the day-book, provides for temporary records. The second one is a messenger's pocket-book. In this the messenger writes the surname of the customer and address, adding the number of syphons "in" and "out." When he returns to the shop he tells

his employer the number of syphons brought back, and this number is placed in the "in" column of the day-book. The third book is a ledger, the pages of which are arranged according to the streets in the district, and there are spaces for the names of eleven customers on each page. Opposite each name are spaces for eighteen "out" "date" and "in" entries on each line, to be made from the day-book. It is easy, by cancelling "out" and "in" entries when they balance, to see whether a customer owes any syphons or not. The system is simple, and so mechanical in working that it ought to give an accurate account. It is adaptable to other articles lent besides syphons by the use of suitable abbreviations, e.g., B.P. bed pan, S.B. sick-room bell, P.C. photo camera, W.B. water bed, D.L. disinfecting lamp, L.S. lantern slide, C. crutch, V.B. vapour bath, and O.C. oxygen cylinder.

College Notes.

THE DISTRIBUTION of the prizes gained by the students of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is to take place on June 29, at three o'clock. The President will be in the chair.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—On June 14 the students of this College had a botanical excursion to Dorking. The party, breaking up into three groups, explored the north and south sides of Box Hill and Ranmore. A large number of plants was gathered, including a particularly fine collection of orchids indigenous to the district.—Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney have forwarded to the Principal, for examination by the students, some very fine specimens of *Atropa Belladonna*.

NORTHERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—On June 9 the students and Principals of this College visited Marple and district. The weather was delightful, and the mountain and valley scenery much admired. The botanical specimens collected and described were numerous, and typical of the required natural orders. Amongst others were: *Orchis*, *Spiraea*, *Solanum*, *Symphytum*, *Aconitum*, *Ethusa*, *Verbascum*, *Potentilla Salix* (three species), *Valeriana*, &c. Park Hall, Hayfield, was reached at five o'clock, when the party, numbering nearly forty, were entertained to tea by the Principals, Messrs. Clayton and Lawson. After an enjoyable musical evening return was made to Manchester at 10 P.M.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—On June 9 the students of this College, accompanied by their Principal, Mr. Frederick Davis, visited the Ordnance Tar-works. There the coal-tar is treated in an exactly opposite manner to that usually adopted, for the "heavy oils" are first separated by a condensation-process, and subsequently the light oils are dealt with. The students saw the anthracene, phenols, cresols, toluol, benzene, and other products separated. The anthracene is shipped to Germany for the manufacture of alizarin and other coal-tar colours. The students were much interested in the beauty of the flocculent mass of naphthalene, white and snow-like in its purity. The red colour produced in phenol by the presence of a mere trace of aurin was shown to the students.

THE June excursion of the Sheffield Naturalists' Society was held on June 11, the district for investigation lying between Edale and Castleton. The approach to Castleton was made down the romantic Winnats, previous to which the Windy Knoll fissure was inspected. There the naturalists found themselves on carboniferous limestone, brought up to a junction with the Yoredale rocks near to by a fault. The slopes of the Yoredales are covered with grasses and grass-like rushes, diversified with bright green patches of bilberry, and scattered bushes of dwarf gorse (*Ulex Gallii*), while the dry hillsides of the mountain limestone are clothed with short grass. Other characteristic plants of this rock are three species of saxifrage, two kinds of whitlow grass, three species of cardamine, including the cuckoo-flower, Alpine scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia alpina*), two sandworts, knotted pearlwort (*Sagina nodosa*), and Greek valerian (*Polemonium caruleum*). While the plant-collectors were busy making records, the geologists found delight in renewing acquaintance with familiar places in the limestone that yield fossil brachiopods.

DOCTORS' OPTIONS ARE NOT CHEMISTS' OBLIGATIONS.—The Russian Medical Council announce that there are no legal grounds for prohibiting the writing of prescriptions by doctors in any other language than Latin—say, in Italian or French—but this can only be allowed on condition that the chemist is not bound to supply the medicine on such prescriptions.

Association Affairs.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

A COUNCIL-MEETING of this Society was held on June 13. There were present Mr. C. J. G. Bunker (President), Mr. George Bennett (Vice-President), Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff (Hon. Secretary), and Messrs. Cherry, Cornish, Hopper, Maskew, Phillips, and Woolley. Letters were read from several councillors regretting their inability to be present. Mr. Higgs (Treasurer) wrote suggesting that a minimum of ten days' notice of the meetings should be given to councillors, and the President explained the special reasons that had led to the convening of the meeting at rather short notice. A number of new members were elected, and the progress of the Society was considered satisfactory. The Council approved of the steps the Hon. Secretary is taking to bring the claims of the Society before chemist-opticians, and it is hoped that in a few days all the chemist-opticians whose names are known to the Secretary will have been communicated with. The President outlined the syllabus of the scientific meetings of the members and their friends for the winter session, which will commence in October. It was proposed that a small committee of the Council take the matter in hand and draw up a definite programme. The remainder of the business was of a confidential character.

London Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel on June 15. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (Vice-President) in the chair. There was only a small attendance, and after the minutes of the meeting held at the Argyll Hotel on May 14 had been read, it was agreed that Mr. Leo Atkinson be added to the delegates representing the Association at the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Sheffield.

PROTECTION OF TITLES.

Mr. C. E. PICKERING then moved the following resolution:

That this meeting of the London Chemists' Association is of opinion that a memorial or petition should be presented to the Privy Council drawing attention to the urgency of legislation for the protection of pharmaceutical titles, and requests the General Purposes Committee to act in the matter.

Mr. Pickering explained that his object was to assist the Pharmaceutical Society by putting force on the Government in order that pharmaceutical legislation might be pushed forward. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. C. PENTNEY, who said the proposal to approach the Privy Council could not possibly do any harm, although he was not sanguine of it having much effect. It appeared like shooting a popgun at a rhinoceros' hide to aim anything at the present Government. He mentioned incidentally that since last meeting he had "bagged" a prominent member of Parliament, who would, he thought, not only support the Pharmacy Bill, but would speak in favour of it. The CHAIRMAN asked whether there was any reason for confining the scope of the resolution to the question of titles. He suggested that the Privy Council might be reminded of the Bill at present before the House, and be asked to support that Bill, and not the "titles" alone. Mr. PICKERING said, although the Bill had many good points, the most important to his mind was the restriction of titles, and by drawing special attention to that the whole subject might be brought under review. Mr. WATSON-WILL said the restriction of titles was only a part of the whole Bill, and to his mind the better plan would be to draw the attention of the Council to the Pharmacy Bill and seek for its support by the Government. He moved an amendment in these terms, which was seconded by Mr. R. FEATHER CLARKE, but on a vote being taken Mr. Pickering's resolution was carried.

A CHANGE OF VENUE.

Mr. G. P. POND raised the question of transferring the meeting-place of the Association to rooms at the St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., and the matter was referred for consideration to the General Purposes Committee. This ended the public business.

An adjourned meeting of the

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

was afterwards held, at which Mr. POND moved:

That a committee be appointed to consider the best means to be taken to consolidate this Association, and to take steps thereon.

He said the rules and regulations of the Association were not defined in any way, and the Association should be placed generally on a firmer basis. He would alter the title to "National Society of Chemists," and so alter the other rules that any registered chemist (in London or elsewhere), and also *bona-fide* managers, would be eligible for membership. Mr. PENTNEY seconded. He did not quite fall in with the "National" idea, but he would like to see a larger association, and he was much in favour of a paid canvasser. Mr. R. WILLSON supported the motion, which was passed unanimously. The following were elected as a committee to deal with the matter: Messrs. Willson, Pentney, Pond, Watson-Will, and Betty.

The subject of

DOCTORS' DISPENSING,

on which Mr. Pond read a paper at last meeting, was afterwards touched upon, but was relegated to a future meeting for discussion. In this connection Mr. POND intimated that he intended to send copies of his paper on the subject to the King and to the Medical Council, in order that discussion might be raised.

On the suggestion of Mr. WATSON-WILL, it was agreed that an attendance-book be provided, to be used at each meeting of the Association in future.

Grimsby Chemists' Association.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at the Oberon Hotel, Grimsby, on Tuesday, June 14. Mr. C. Willson (Vice-President) in the chair. The SECRETARY read the correspondence which had been received since the last meeting, including letters from the British Pharmaceutical Conference, the Secretary of the Federation, Mr. Tocher, &c. Mr. C. Willson and Mr. H. W. Colley (Hon. Secretary) were appointed delegates to attend the Conference and the Federation. A discussion afterwards took place on several matters of local interest. It was resolved to oppose Mr. Tocher's proposals at the Federation meeting.

Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The annual meeting was held on June 7 at the Queen's Café, Cardiff. Mr. A. Barrington Sparrow, who occupied the chair, was unanimously re-elected President; Mr. James Ferrier was elected Vice-President, Mr. B. R. Reynolds Treasurer, and Mr. W. J. Shenton Hon. Secretary. It was decided that the meetings should recommence in September next, and be held once a month. It was also agreed that the Secretary should write to the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, accepting their invitation to join them in their picnic to Barry Island on June 29.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Tuesday, June 21.

Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association, 33 Mount Pleasant Road, at 9 P.M. General meeting.

Wednesday, June 22.

Early-closing Association.—Sports at Richmond. There are eighteen events, including members' and open flat and cycle races. Mrs. Body will distribute the prizes.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association. Annual meeting (see Scotch News).

Thursday, June 23.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association, 12 Montpelier Avenue. Meeting to make preliminary arrangements for a picnic.

THE MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION have arranged an excursion to Dovedale on June 29. A special saloon train is to start from New Street (L.N.W.R.) at 11.30 A.M. Mr. J. A. Radford, 14 Union Street, Birmingham, will supply tickets, 6s. 6d. each, to include the railway journey and meat tea. The last day for obtaining tickets is June 27, but numbers 1 to 50 will secure seats in the saloon carriage.

The Kaleidoscope.



The Modern Eve.

"Here, dear Adam, is that apple. It contains 9 per cent. of dextrose, 2.4 per cent. of malic acid, 1.3 per cent. of pectin, 0.7 per cent. of cellulose, a trace of essential oils, really in the form of fruit esters, and 86.6 per cent. of water."

[We reproduce the above from "Ulk," an illustrated German weekly, which thus wittily hits off the woman of to-day, the skit having special reference to the International Women's Congress which has been held in Berlin this week.]

Association Ballads.

THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views
On things politic, focs that lurk
In friendly guise, but treacherous work—
These be the burden of our Muse.*

XXIII. FORFARSHIRE.

[With care and skill these lines may be lilted to the tune of "The Piper o' Dundee."]

The druggists gang to yon toun,
To yon toun, to yon toun;
The druggists gang to yon toun,
To crack sae cantie-lie.
They flock frae Thrums, they flee frae Blair,
Frae Tayport, Brechin, everywhere;
An' braw Carnoustie's links are bare
When they gang to Dundee.
For Cummin's he's nae fogey,
Nae fogey, nae fogey;
There's naething o' the fogey
In Cummin's o' Dundee.
There's weel-kent faces frae Arbroath,
And Brochty men wha—naething loth—
Shak' haunds wi' Perth an' Farfar, both,
When jinkin' at Dundee,
And brave Montrose that ne'er did shirk
Fair share o' play, fair hand o' wark,
Greets Fettercairn, and Laurencekirk,
And Cupar—at Dundee.
Nae Bills, nor Stamps can bogey,
Can bogey, can bogey,
Nae "Pirates" e'en can bogey
Thae druggists at Dundee.
Wi' Park fae Brochty in th' chair,
And Chairlie Kerr, they'll ne'er despair,
But tackle ocht that needs repair,
And set it richt wi' glee.
For Bailie Doig's a man o' wecht,
And Naysmith's game for ony fecht,
And Thomson sheds a wondrous licht

On things—he's frae Lochee,
So tak' a freendly cogie,
A cogie, wee cogie;
Juist sup a freendly cogie,
Wi' Lochee an' Dundee.

The Conference was a graund success
(Though some fouk vowed they'd mak' a mess),
But certes! 'twas nae mair nor less
Than we felt sure t' would be;
For gracious leddies, jovial men,
Made all so welcome, and nae pen
Daur tell th' fun that we had then,
Stravaigin' roond Dundee,
"But wasna' he a rogie,
A rogie, a rogie,"
The leddies said, "A rogie—
"Yon Wizard o' Dundee."

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 8, 1904.)

"CHROMALO" ("Chrome" disclaimed); for chemicals. By Cotterell Brothers (Limited), 11 Clare Street, Bristol. 263,101.

Device; for chemicals. By Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark (Limited), 7 Caledonian Road, King's Cross, N. 262,769.

"TURBOLINE"; for a disinfectant. By H. J. Glanville, trading as James Abbott & Co., Rouel Road, Bermondsey, S.E. 262,289.

"FORMICAL" ("Formic" disclaimed); for goods in Class 2. By R. W. Carle, 153 Water Street, New York, U.S.A. 262,493.

"DOUBLE-HEAD" device; for medicinal powders. By W. Burke, Kilbane, co. Clare, Ireland. 262,076.

"MENSTRONIC"; for medicated tablets. By A. Riess, trading as the Graham Toilet Company, 148/9 Aldersgate Street, E.C. 262,916.

"FORMAWN"; for goods in Class 3. By K. A. Lingner, 26 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 263,068.

"MICROBOLIC" ("Microbe" disclaimed); for goods in Class 47. By Lockwood, August & Co., Elizabeth Place, West Ferry Road, E. 260,761.

"ELIDA" and "ULIDA"; for goods in Class 48. By G. Schicht, Ober-Sedlitz, Aussig, Austria. 262,131-135.

"FUCO"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Alsing & Co. (Limited), 110 Cannon Street, E.C. 263,009.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 15, 1904.)

"PINAGLINT"; for paints or compositions. By Kay Brothers (Limited), Stockport. 263,259.

"NOORAB"; for chemicals. By J. S. Norton, 19 Hamilton Road, Boscombe. 255,135.

Combination of devices (heads of horses, cattle, and sheep) and facsimile signature of the firm; for a veterinary powder. By B. C. Tipper & Son, 43 Homer Street, Balsall Heath. 256,553.

"PUROSINE" ("Puro" disclaimed); for a disinfectant. By the Barnstone Blue Lias Lime Company (Limited), Barnstone, Nottingham. 261,610.

"MAMOS"; for chemicals. By Henry Solomon Wellcome, trading as Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. 260,856.

"ADNEPHRIN"; for a "hemostatic astringent and cardiac stimulant." By F. Stearns & Co., 1265 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. 261,155.

"BRAINEENA" ("Brain" disclaimed); for a medicine. By R. R. Wrench, 6 Rood Lane, E.C. 262,663.

"ATHLETOL" ("Athlete" disclaimed); for an embrocation. By G. Whitehead, 89 Vyse Street, Birmingham. 262,966.

"TANO" ("Tan" disclaimed); for a medicine. By J. Francis, 15 Crescent Road, Alexandra Park, Wood Green, N., chemist. 263,397.

Combination of devices; for the "Poplar" brand St. Vincent arrowroot. By Spratt's Patent (Limited), 24 and 25 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 260,074.

Lake, island and rainbow device; for rennet, butter-colouring, annattos, &c. By J. R. Carruthers, 70 King Street, Tradeston, Glasgow. 262,971.

"FLORISIS"; for perfumery, &c. By J. Grossmith & Son, 29 Newgate Street, E.C. 262,425.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

A Catch Phrase

for the advertisement is only second in importance, and sometimes not that, to the title itself. The intrinsic virtue of the thing advertised may be a factor in regard to the permanence of the business established, but it is at least the third force in the preliminary attack on the public intelligence. Many years ago a great success was achieved in America by the maker of some bitters—Drake's Plantation Bitters, I think was the article—who placarded the title all over the country with the mysterious annex, "S.T. 1860 X." Nobody ever knew for certain the true meaning of that cypher. Perhaps it never had one. The interpretation came to be accepted, however, Sure Thing ten years from 1860. Right or wrong, the cryptic conundrum sold the bitters. Then came a Dr. Sherman who headed all his advertisements with the legend, "Children cry for them." It was some worm-cakes he had to sell. This was the predecessor, if not the ancestor, of Pears's cleverest lit, "He won't be happy till he gets it." Mr. Barratt, I believe, has credited his "Good Morning; have you used Pears' Soap?" with being his most successful catch phrase, but the won't-be-happy one had a lot more genius in it. Perhaps, however,

Genius is not the Chief Essential

of a winning catch phrase. The S.T. puzzle caught on, it is true, because nobody understood it, but it is safest, as a rule, to be sure that everyone will understand your joke, if you are going to spend a lot of money in promulgating it. "Worth a guinea a box" does not strike one as an inspiration good enough to risk a million on; but probably that sum has been spent on it, and I expect it has earned that million back, and another besides. "You press the button; we do the rest" is to my thinking the happiest advertising phrase of our time. It has fixed itself as an idiom in our language, and serves as a model for scores of modern expressions. It was, I suppose, the hope of getting something as attractive and advertisable as the Kodak phrase that induced the Odol Company to offer 25*l.* and other prizes for a terse phrase descriptive of their product; but the result of their experiment will hardly encourage further appeals to the *oi polloi* for ideas. "The use of Odol is to the mouth what the mouth is to the body, an absolute necessity." This we are told is the best out of more than a hundred thousand tries! Why, Herbert Spencer might have written it, and I would not have given Herbert Spencer 2*d.* a dozen for advertising aphorisms. "Makes Kissing a Pleasure"; there is a phrase which suggests in an instant the charms of Odol, and could not fail to force its sale. It is worth at least ten of the one which won the 25*l.* Cheques for "Xraysers" may be crossed "London and County."

Dentists' Companies

may not unlikely become the determining cause of legislative intervention with regard to the invasion of professional rights by corporate bodies. The Medical Council, acting on the text of the recent Irish decisions, has declared itself strongly to the Privy Council on the subject, and in any case those judgments so clearly conflict with each other in principle, that either a reconciling superior ruling or an amending Act seems inevitable. In the Jaffé case the Irish High Court said the company was not a person, and therefore did not infringe the law by calling itself a dentist. It should be remembered that the word "person" in the Dentists Act includes a company

unless the context precludes that construction. The Court held that it did. But when, on the strength of this interpretation, a person quite logically, though rather foolishly, applied to be registered as "Rowell, Dentist (Limited)," the Registrar's eyes were opened, and he refused to accede, and his refusal was supported by the High Court. Apparently, however, the applicant could have been registered as "Rowell (Limited)," and could then have described himself as a dentist as freely as he liked. There is another important difference between the Dentists and the Pharmacy Acts, in that the latter prevents practice to a certain extent, while the former does not; but Parliament can hardly tinker the one without overhauling the other, and that is another reason why our project of law should be kept under the noses of our rulers.

The Special Commissioners

of Income-tax have always been mysterious personages to me. I have supposed that, like tigers and mosquitoes, they exist for some good purpose, but what that purpose was had never been revealed to me. Assessment-papers give the taxee the option of appealing to the General Commissioners—that is, in practice, to the Surveyor himself, who is the actual accuser—or to the Special Commissioners, who are to most people nobody knows who. If you give notice that you will appeal to these unknown forces, it is five to one that the Surveyor, who is generally a skilful and plausible gentleman, will manage to head you off into the direction of his own court, and I think it may be said that he will usually treat you fairly. A chemist acquaintance, however, who conceived that he had suffered a series of injustices from the Inland Revenue (it is curious how they seem to set on certain individuals), revolted last year, appealed to the Special Commissioners, and maintained his claim to be heard by them. After numerous letters from and interviews with the Surveyor, a day for his appeal, nearly a year after he had made it, was fixed, and this, he tells me, was what occurred. He was kept for about a quarter of an hour in a frowsy waiting-room

At Somerset House,

and was then shown into a larger room where the Specials were sitting. There were three of them, attended by the local Surveyor. Apparently they were taking his cases that day. The three Commissioners were all notably well-dressed and well-groomed gentlemen. The two who sat on right and left of the Chairman seemed sympathetic, but they had little chance of exhibiting that or any other disposition, for their younger colleague who occupied the middle seat took the entire control of the business, and made no secret of his own importance. "You are a chemist, Mr. X," he said as he referred to the dossier which presumably the Surveyor had prepared for him. "Your profits seem very small for a chemist." X ruefully assented, and murmured that chemists' profits were not what they once were. "Is yours a chemist's shop or a drug-store?" asked his Highness. X respectfully said he did not know what was the distinction. "Oh, there is a great distinction," said Mr. Oracle; "I pay a great deal more for things I buy at a chemist's than what I pay at a drug-store." This was rather too much, and it fetched X. "Excuse me," he said; "I know the trade, and I can tell you that, unless you take exceptional cases, that is not so." "I won't argue with you; we all know that chemists make large profits. This matter does not come within our jurisdiction; you must go to the local Commissioners. Next case."

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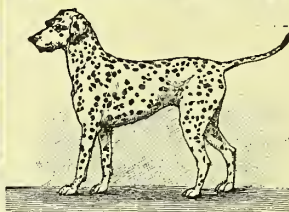
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Editorial Comments.

Sight-testing.

THIS week the first examination in sight-testing has been held by the Spectacle-makers' Company, this marking a distinct advance in the educational requirements of the opticians of this country. It will be within the recollection of most of our readers that the Spectacle-makers' Company, an old trade guild founded by charter in 1629, established in 1898 an optical examination. This was the outcome of a movement initiated by Mr. W. H. E. Thornthwaite, an active member of the Court of the Company, whose idea was to restore the usefulness to the public of this ancient trade guild. The scheme has on the whole proved successful, and has been the means of placing the optical industry in higher estimation than formerly. The scheme from the first met with the support of chemists, and up to the end of last year nearly a hundred of them had secured the diploma of the Company signifying their proficiency in optical knowledge. The one weak spot in the scheme was that the Company did not examine the candidates in practical sight-testing, although frame-fitting and other practical subjects were exhaustively dealt with. This was due to the fact that at the inception of the scheme the Company was, perhaps, too regardful of the sensitiveness of the medical profession and left out the requisite sight-testing from the subjects of the examination. At the beginning of last year, however, petitions were presented to the Company pointing out the advisability of including the subject in the examination. The most influential memorial was one presented by Mr. George Bennett, of Stockport, and supported by a committee of nine opticians, of whom five were also chemists. The petition stated that the guild was originally formed to foster the craft of spectacle making and selling, and that

the public have a right to expect useful and comfortable optical corrections from opticians. As the greater part of the qualified spectacle-makers of the Company supply spectacles direct to the public, it was pointed out that it is anomalous not to ensure that the sellers can correctly test the sight. Moreover, the omission of this subject from the Company's examination left the diplomates open to the reproach that in spite of the high standard of knowledge implied by the possession of the diploma the qualification of the possessors to test sight was "not proven." The petition was signed by most of the examined spectacle-makers, and as a result of it the Court of the Spectacle-makers' Company instituted an inquiry as to the reasons for and against the examination in sight-testing. A business-like Commission sat for some months, and after examining a good number of witnesses, both medical and optical, decided to institute the sight-testing examination. The Company's syllabus was accordingly rearranged and three examinations are now held. The first, or "Special" examination, is in academic subjects and elementary practical knowledge of optical instruments. The second, or "General" examination, is the representative of the original examination of 1898, wherein, by written and *viva-voce* examination, a candidate's knowledge of general and visual optics is determined, and also his practical acquaintance with the optical analysis of lenses, knowledge of materials employed and workmanship, and frame-fitting is demonstrated. The third, or sight-testing examination, is the new test, and can only be taken by candidates who have passed the other two divisions. The new examination consists of a written part in optics as applied to sight-testing, and a practical part in the adaptation of lenses to correct errors of vision. The determination of visual acuity, subjective sight-tests, muscle-testing, a knowledge of the instruments used for sight-testing, and the subject of colour-blindness combine to make the examination a real test of a candidate's knowledge. This week 108 candidates are up for examination, each being occupied with the work for two days. Of these candidates a large proportion are chemists, and we hope shortly to have the opportunity of congratulating them all on passing the examination. In the meantime we should like to add that the medical objection to chemists testing sight is more apparent than real: it exists mainly in the minds of medical writers who are out of touch with the practical side of the question. Our experience is that medical men are glad to have the opportunity of sending patients to an educated optician, and are not at all jealous of the chemist because he is an expert in a subject in which the general practitioner, from his limited experience, cannot possibly hope to excel. We were lately taken to task for referring to optics as a "side-line" to the chemist's business, it being pointed out that the sale of spectacles in many businesses is of equal importance to the pharmaceutical side. With that we cordially agree, but the point of our remark was that the chemist by his education is the shop-keeper best fitted to add to his business of dispensing and selling medicines a department which has grown enormously since. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, thirty years ago, first commended it as a "side-line." The proficiency of chemist-opticians on the one hand, and the public requirements on the other, have since placed the business on a higher scale.

Commerce and Industry.

A LITTLE EXCITEMENT was caused towards the end of last week by the announcement that the Committee appointed to consider the positions and duties of the Board of Trade

and the Local Government Board had recommended that the Board of Trade should be done away with and replaced by a Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The matter has turned out to be of more importance as a newspaper "scoop" (the "Times" and "Daily Telegraph" alone having the information last Friday) than as a matter of national interest. There are few things in the Government of the country, apart from the War Office, upon which there is a greater desire for reform than in the Department charged with looking after the welfare of British commerce and industry, and business men especially desire that this Department of the Government should be administered on commercial lines, and that the chief officers, at least, should be men of commercial experience. It cannot be said that the Committee appointed by the Treasury on July 18, 1903, have got to the kernel of the problem. The reference to the Committee was to consider "the position and duties of the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board, and . . . whether any, and if so what, alterations should be made in the constitution and status of those offices; also whether, in the interests of administrative efficiency, any rearrangement of duties between those and other Government Departments is desirable. The gentlemen entrusted with this rather narrow task were the Earl of Jersey, Sir John E. Gorst (who resigned on February 1, 1904, and was replaced by Sir George Ryder, K.C.B.), Sir James Mackay, Sir Charles Ryan, and Mr. Alfred Emmott, M.P. The scope of the inquiry was not only limited by the Treasury minute but by the Committee's interpretation of it, as they point out

that it is not the province of the Board of Trade to create or control commerce. That must be left to private enterprise and to individual effort and initiative. There are, however, numerous ways in which the Board of Trade can assist the mercantile community by helping to remove obstructions and by holding the balance evenly between conflicting interests or between employers and employees where statutory powers are entrusted to it.

The Committee report that they consulted the Presidents of the two Departments and others who have held such office in past years—namely, Mr. Bryce, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, and Mr. Ritchie—and they also heard the views of Sir Albert Rollit, Sir W. Holland, and Sir Michael Foster; while they had representations from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Association of Municipal Corporations, and the British Medical Association—these medical and sanitary authorities having advised in regard to public health matters, which come under the Local Government Board.

The Board of Trade was constituted in 1786 "for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations." It is interesting to note that the Board should consist of

The Archbishop of Canterbury,
The First Lord of the Treasury,
The First Lord of the Admiralty,
The Principal Secretaries of State,
The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Such Privy Councillors as hold any of the following offices, viz.: the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Treasurer of the Navy, or the Master of the Mint,
The Speaker of the Irish House of Commons,
Holders of office in Ireland who are Privy Councillors in England,
Ten other members specified by name,
A President and Vice-President.

The Committee very properly point out that this Board is obsolete, and that the responsibility for the conduct of its business rests upon the President. The last recorded meetings of the Board were in 1852 and in 1874. The astounding thing about the report is that the Committee

seem to have been more concerned about the dignity of the office and the salary attached to it than they were with its potential power. They "suppose that no future President of the Board will be omitted from the Cabinet," and they recommend that his salary should be increased from 2,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*, a Parliamentary Secretary having 1,500*l.*, and the Permanent Secretary 2,000*l.*, and in order to indicate more clearly the functions of the Board of Trade it might be deemed desirable to give to its head the title of Minister of Commerce and Industry. The Committee add that the following suggestions have been made to them:

(i) That more direct responsibility should be thrown on the Board of Trade as regards instructions to Consuls and editing of Consular Reports.

We feel it unnecessary for us to enter upon a consideration of this proposal, as it has been recently investigated by a Departmental Committee under the chairmanship of Sir William Walrond.

(ii) That work in connection with alien immigrants should be transferred from the Board of Trade to the Home Office.

We understand that under the provisions of the Bill now before Parliament the main duties of administration will fall upon the Home Office, as proposed.

(iii) That duties in connection with the Registration of Shipping, which are at present imposed on the Commissioners of Customs by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, should be transferred to the Board of Trade.

We understand that no gain in efficiency or economy would be likely to result from the carrying-out of this proposal, and that the present arrangements are convenient to shipowners.

We have some difficulty in regarding this report seriously. The Committee must have known that the object of parliamentarians in moving for a Ministry of Commerce is to get more effective control of commerce and industry as far as they come under the cognisance of the Government of the country. That is the object which Mr. Louis Sinclair, supported by Sir Albert Rollit, Sir William Holland, Sir John Brunner, Sir Howard Vincent, Sir Ernest Flower, Sir Fortescue Flannery, and Sir Joseph Lawrence, has in his Bill to establish a bureau for a Minister of Commerce. This would include a Board of Commerce consisting of six officers of State, and other persons, who may be appointed by the King, the President of the Board being assisted by a permanent advisory board of experts, each of whom would be in charge of a department of the Ministry. This Bill further proposes to delegate to the Board of Commerce certain powers and duties at present possessed by the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the Home Office, and the Board of Agriculture. We mention as examples Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Acts; Railway, Canal, and other traffic Acts; Weights and Measures Acts; Alkali, &c., Works Acts; and Diseases of Animals Act. The Bill would also give the Board power to collect and publish statistics and information relating to trade, commerce, industry, &c., and would give aid in making inquiries, experiments, and research bearing upon commerce and trade, while it would have power also to establish bureaux of manufacturers, and corporations (that is, *re* limited companies), and would have departments of finance, and of technical and commercial education. It would also have power to appoint agents resident abroad. The Bill provides for a salary of 5,000*l.* a year to the President of the Board. It was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on February 5, 1904, but has not been published until this week. Probably the Earl of Jersey's Committee had the privilege of seeing the Bill, and thus contented themselves by letting Parliament say what is wanted; but it is remarkable that the substantial result of the inquiry in regard to strengthening a Department which is not in accordance with modern ideas is to increase the salaries of the heads thereof!

The Vanilla-trade.

THE interest which has been created in the London vanilla-market by the publication of a letter from a well-known Paris house, urging planters and owners of vanilla in Seychelles to send their future supplies to France, affords us an opportunity of placing before planters and others directly interested in vanilla a few facts regarding the advantages offered by the London market.

It has always been the aim of this journal to promote the interests of our Colonies, and as the Seychelles Islands are under the administration of the British Government, it is only fair that the growers of vanilla should be placed in possession of facts which will enable them to judge as to whether they are doing right in consigning their vanilla to London; and we feel sure that, after reading our remarks, they will have no hesitation in taking advantage of the exceptional facilities which this market offers for the disposal of their produce.

In the first place, it must be remembered that a large proportion of the amount realised upon the various consignments of vanilla exported from the Seychelles is paid for in exports of Manchester goods, hardware, and so on, and on this point we understand that our goods have always given satisfaction, both as regards prices and workmanship. The main question at issue is, however, Is London the best market for planters to sell their vanilla? It will, we think, be admitted that vanilla is an article specially adapted for selling at public auction, and this is a splendid reason, as Mincing Lane provides the only vanilla-auctions in the world. We have occasionally heard a buyer express complete satisfaction with the flavour of a particular mark, while another purchaser, examining the same lot a short time afterwards, has in our presence described it as of inferior odour and not suitable for his orders. Here we have an example of two classes of buyers, and there are more, so that what does not suit one is purchased by another according to the purpose for which the vanilla is required. This is an invaluable consideration for vanilla-sellers. It must be acknowledged that the variation in flavour in Seychelles vanilla is considerable, some gardens being markedly different from others. Again, the tying embraces three kinds—the one centre tie, the two ties (one at each end), and, perhaps the most generally adopted, the three ties (centre and at each end). Buyers have their own fancies on this point, some preferring one and some another, but in our opinion the single tie at centre is the best to adopt. We merely point this out to show that planters should adopt uniformity and system when tying the pods. So far we have been dealing with good quality, and have pointed out that the trade have "fancy opinions," both as regards flavour and mode of bundling the beans, which demand that sellers secure the widest competition from buyers, if they are to obtain the full market value, and this is by public auction. But what makes it so difficult for the French or any other market to deal with Seychelles vanilla entirely by private treaty, is the large number of small parcels which are consigned, each containing two or more qualities, not all suitable for any one particular buyer. For instance, it usually happens that each mark contains a percentage of good beans, followed with tins of split ends—the end numbers containing brown, foxy, and red beans. The buyer of good quality does not want the inferior, and purchasers of common goods will not be bidders for good quality. Here it is that the public sale is practically a necessity if owners are to secure the best prices for *all* their *qualities*. This fact was brought prominently before us at the large auctions held early in the present year.

The London Dock Company had provided a fine large showroom with a good north light, and whilst we were making our regular inspection of the vanilla set out in the catalogues, we were greatly impressed with the varied buyers making their selections. Houses representing the United States, the Continent and all the British manufacturers and dealers were present, and were going closely through the particular lots and qualities which specially interested them. Some buyers were giving all their attention to the split ends and brown foxy beans, while others only examined the good and fine qualities; and even with the latter some were more interested in short and medium lengths, and others, again, seemed specially concerned with the longer sizes. When the auction took place it was very noticeable how each set of buyers competed keenly for the lots they wanted. This season some of the Seychelles description was mixed with greenish, not fully cured beans, with occasional parcels possessing a sulphur or creosote smell. The more particular buyers would not look at these, but among the various purchasers there is always someone ready to bid for them. In this manner the London merchants have been able to clear the entire parcels and render complete account sales promptly, showing owners in Seychelles the exact result of their consignments. This is undoubtedly an important point. In going through the consignments of vanilla shipped to London, we notice that the English importers are not handicapped by holding stocks of their own, and consequently are quite free to do their very best with the shipments. In France, some of the principal firms are usually holders of vanilla on their own account, especially "Bourbon" description, and in a falling market it may be against their interests to press the sale of Seychelles vanilla entrusted to their care. As a result the consignors may suffer by having to accept a larger reduction through their goods being held back. We have heard complaints that this has actually been the experience in some instances. The business methods of the London importers are very much open to the light of day, as after each auction, catalogues showing the prices obtained for every tin of each mark are sent out to the Seychelles, and each planter not only sees exactly what his own lots realised, but also, some of his neighbours'. The same open mode of dealing cannot exist where consignments (as in France) are sold by private treaty. In the latter case there must be a certain amount of implicit faith and trust; this may be fair, but we think the owners as a rule like to see the actual prices obtained for their goods, and the catalogue-check is a complete security. It has often struck us that the mode of handling consignments on the Continent tends to lower and keep down prices, as may be seen from the following explanation. At the January London auctions 2,834 tins were offered in auction, and practically all sold, notwithstanding the large supply. What assisted the sale was the fact that every buyer knew the quantity being offered was the bulk of the London stock; they realised that further imports would probably come along, but for the moment they were dealing with the ascertained stock. But take an offer of only a thousand tins sent out by continental owners to various buyers. These would consist of various qualities, not all suitable for any one purchaser, and it mostly happens that several firms receiving the offer solicit all round the market endeavouring to get bids for all or part. In this way we have heard of three or four houses offering the "same line" to one buyer in the course of a morning. The purchaser has to all intents and purposes been really asked to treat for 3,000 to 4,000 tins, and he not only feels that the market is likely to go lower, but speaks to other

buyers of the large quantity offering. As a fact, it is only actually one line of 1,000 tins, but multiplied 300 to 400 per cent. by being hawked round the market by different houses. This is a danger not always thoroughly realised, but we are certain with a sensitive article like vanilla this method is calculated to do a great deal of harm in unnecessarily lowering prices. The most serious opponent to any important advance in the value of vanilla is the use of vanillin, the manufacture of which in France has taken thousands of pounds out of the pockets of growers of vanilla in Seychelles. If the French firms interested in the true article could check the use of the substitute, they would be doing a real service.

Explosives Report.

There is not much of direct interest to chemists in the recently issued report of his Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives for the year 1903, but some of the points indicate possible sources of danger which may be met with in the ordinary course of business. The lamentable death of Mr. Haworth, of Blackburn, from the explosion of benzine-vapour is noted, and there is a case of an explosion by which two persons were slightly burnt by acids. This was an instance of the danger of corking a mixture of nitric acid and mercury in a bottle, other cases having been noted this year. The constant care required in factories devoted to the manufacture of explosives is exemplified by a slight explosion at Waltham Abbey. This occurred when some lead piping which had been used for conveying nitroglycerin was melted down. The piping had been washed with warm water and acetone, but this treatment was insufficient to remove all trace of nitroglycerin. In future an additional washing with dilute nitric acid is to be given, with a view to removing the deposit of lead and lime sulphates which harbour the nitroglycerin. Dr. Dupré has an interesting report to give, one point which may be noted being that tri-nitro toluol heated at a temperature of 160° C. is instantly ignited and occasionally exploded when caustic potash is added. Ammonia has no effect, however, in the same circumstances. The rest of the report deals with the number and location of various accidents during 1903 in the handling of explosives.

A Little Knowledge.

"The Profit-builder" is the name of a scheme whose headquarters are in Leeds and whose notions have been transplanted from the United States. In the May number "the progressive druggist and confectioner" (save the mark!) gets a little advice as to how to open the soda-fountain season. It is to send an invitation card to customers, the card being a nice display of the following wording:

SUMMER OPENING.—Free drinks! Dainty souvenirs! Music!!! Grand show of new summer goods, at our store on Saturday, May 7. Cut this ad. out and present at our soda fountain and you will be given a free sample drink of any flavour you may fancy. I. C. Drinks, Fountain Court, Orangeale.

This is followed by these extraordinary *à propos* paragraphs:

If your store is large enough you could improve the occasion by arranging a few palms, &c., in suitable places, and having a small orchestra, gramophone, or mechanical piano playing at intervals.

There is no doubt that it pays to give away some dainty little thing or other, such as a Japanese serviette or fan, a bottle of perfume, or a cake of soap as a souvenir of the occasion.

I am firmly convinced that an opening conducted on the lines suggested above will prove highly successful, and be the means of winning you many new friends.

Do not these suggestions conjure up visions of great things? The small orchestra might find a place in the

morning at 413 Oxford Street; and as "to walk down Bond Street at four" is one of the delights of man, the s.o. might find employment in the afternoons at No. 180, or even at No. 143. Perhaps 225 Oxford Street would be content with the mechanical piano, for L.C.C. regulations as regards things of that kind would compel 195 Brompton Road to give preference to the gramophone or to fall back upon "some dainty little thing" to add to the free drinks. It is all in the SYSTEM, we are assured; but we suggest to the ingenious author a little more respect for our ancient history and present prosperity, and an endeavour to learn something about the men whose businesses he so lightly takes in hand.

Consular Curiosity.

The ubiquity of American consuls in search of information on trade matters is proverbial, and it is therefore not surprising if occasionally their inquiries are met with a polite refusal. Such an instance is related by Mr. John Boyle, the United States Consul at Liverpool, who has been endeavouring to obtain information with regard to the manufacture of palm oil in that city. He states that there is only one establishment in Liverpool engaged in this industry—which statement we rather doubt—and in endeavouring to secure from the management information as to the details of manufacture, &c., he was met with a polite "declination." No reason was given him, except that the business is of a "private nature," and "that the experiments are carried through at great expense, and sometimes at great loss." Evidently British traders are beginning to wake up to the fact that the American consul's most important duty is to find out what is going on in his consular district, and afterwards to write an elaborate report to his Government at Washington. Mr. Boyle has to confess that it is becoming increasingly difficult in England to procure specific information on commercial or trade matters where it is evident that the object is for the benefit of American rivals.

The Evolution of Perfumes.

The most recent investigations of Charabot and Hébert on the vegetation of perfume-yielding plants are summarised in the semiannual "Bulletin" of Messrs. Roure-Bertrand Fils. There can be no doubt that the tendency of this work is good, and that eventually it may have considerable influence on the practical cultivation of perfume-yielding plants; but the enormous number of more or less accidental circumstances which cannot yet be properly allowed for, should make us hesitate before generalising from a few experimental details. In studying these vegeto-physiological problems this point should never be lost sight of. Charabot and Hébert have shown in a set of experiments with the peppermint-plant that when the inflorescences are removed as rapidly as they are formed, their suppression entails an accumulation of the terpenic compounds in the chlorophyllic organs. A study of the accompanying phenomena causes them to enunciate "The essential oil, not being able to flow into the inflorescences, remains in the green portions in which it has been elaborated." Esterification takes place chiefly in the green parts, especially in the stem, whilst the formation of menthol takes place in the inflorescences. A series of experiments also leads them to the not unexpected conclusion that sunlight distinctly favours the formation of terpenic compounds. A series of very bold inferences have been drawn in relation to the distribution of the odorous compounds as vegetation advances. The authors say: "There are observed, as a matter of fact, between the oil of the leaves and that of the stalks, the same differences of composition as exist between the oil collected by decantation and that which is extracted

from the waters of distillation"; and, again, "the substances which compose the essential oil distribute themselves between the leaf and the stalk in such a manner that the more soluble accumulate in the leaf, and the less soluble in the stalk." We refrain from discussing this portion of the work except to say that we think slight differences, possibly of a more or less accidental nature, have led to generalisation of the nature we have above deprecated.

Brandy:

Its Relation to the British Pharmacopœia and Chemical Valuation.

By JOHN C. UMNEY, F.C.S., and C. T. BENNETT, F.C.S.

THE recent prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, in the North London Police Court, has opened the eyes of the public to a fact which has been known to the analytical profession and to the wine-trade for a long time past—viz., that many of the cheap brandies offered for sale are not derived entirely from wine. Although the only standard under the Acts is one requiring a definite minimum proportion of ethyl alcohol, this prosecution was instituted upon the relatively low proportion of volatile esters. The Magistrate, Mr. Fordham, in his judgment laid considerable stress on the fact that brandy is largely used as a medicine, and might therefore be expected to comply with the definition of brandy as set out in the British Pharmacopœia. He held that brandy should be derived exclusively from the grape, and gave it as his opinion that it is desirable that the Legislature should fix a standard defining what brandy is and what proportion of esters it should contain. As a minimum he suggested 80 parts per 100,000 of alcohol, and upon this his decision was based. It should be noted that this factor is *in relation to the proportion of absolute alcohol in the brandy*, and does not represent 80 parts per 100,000 of the actual brandy, or of proof spirit, upon which basis, in certain previous cases and published statistics, analytical results have been founded. Mr. Fordham also expressed the opinion that the percentage of ethyl alcohol is, in a sense, unimportant, basing this opinion upon the medical evidence that the specific medicinal properties of brandy are due to bodies other than ethyl alcohol contained in it. It was further argued that a sample of brandy, even if low in esters and yet prepared from the grape only (that is to say, containing what may be described as featureless alcohol derived from the grape) might not be held to be pure brandy. On the other hand, it is obvious that water might be used to dilute brandy to the minimum strength of alcohol required by the Acts without affecting the proportion of esters to alcohol, whereas the addition of rectified spirit of wine prepared from any source, even wine itself, would be absolutely inadmissible.

The inference of an ester-standard from the monograph of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, which describes brandy as "A spirituous liquid distilled from wine and matured by age, and containing not less than 36½ per cent. by weight or 43½ per cent. by volume of ethyl-hydroxide," is a very dangerous one, although not without some precedent, and one that might lead to considerable difficulty in instances of more distinct pharmaceutical interest. The United States Pharmacopœia, 1890, is rather more definite, and prescribes characters and tests as follows:

An alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of the fermented, unmodified juice of fresh grapes, and at least four years old.

A pale amber coloured liquid, having a distinctive odour and taste, and a slightly acid reaction.

Its specific gravity should not be more than 0.941 nor less than 0.925, corresponding approximately to an alcoholic strength of 39 to 47 per cent. by weight, or 46 to 55 per cent. by volume.

If 100 c.c. of brandy be very slowly evaporated in a tared capsule on a water-bath, the last portions volatilised should have an agreeable odour free from harshness (absence of fusel oil from grain or potato spirit), and the residue when dried at 100° C. (212° F.) should not weigh more than 1.5 gram. This residue should have no sweet or distinctly spicy taste (absence of added sugar, glycerin, or aromatic substances). It should almost completely dis-

solve in 10 c.c. of cold water, forming a solution which is coloured not deeper than light green by a few drops of dilute ferric chloride T.S. made by mixing the latter with 10 volumes of water (absence of more than traces of oak tannin from casks).

To render 100 c.c. of brandy distinctly alkaline to litmus should require not more than 1 c.c. of potassium hydrate V.S. (limit of free acid).

It was argued by expert evidence for the defence that it is impossible to tell whether the "silent" spirit, or purified ethyl alcohol, contained in a particular sample is derived from the grape or other source, and if produced, as we have already said, from the grape, the product might be said to answer the description of the British Pharmacopœia in being entirely derived from wine.

Since it would be a very simple matter to make an addition of certain synthetic esters to a product found to be deficient in that respect, it is clear that a simple determination of these bodies is not sufficient to pass or condemn a sample of brandy. For this purpose a more complete analysis is necessary, and the determination of the proportion of higher alcohols, aldehydes, and acidity, in addition to that of the esters—in fact, of all "impurities"—should be performed; and the processes now principally used in the Municipal Laboratories of Paris are probably the best for the purpose. They have recently been described in a series of papers in the "Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie" and a brief outline is here given:—

Free Acidity is determined by direct titration with decinormal alkali, and calculated as acetic acid in milligrams per litre.

Aldehydes are determined from a portion of the distillate (reduced to a strength of 50 per cent. absolute alcohol) by a colorimetric method based on the coloration developed in a rosaniline bisulphite solution in comparison with a standard solution of acetic aldehyde in 50-per cent. alcohol. The proportion is calculated as acetic aldehyde and corrected to x parts per 100,000 of absolute alcohol.

Furfural similarly by the coloration produced with aniline acetate (this, being an aldehyde, is included in the previous estimation of aldehydes).

Esters (esters) by saponification of the distilled alcohol (after neutralisation) by excess of decinormal alkali, titrating the excess, and calculating from the amount of alkali absorbed the proportion of esters as ethyl acetate per 100,000 of absolute alcohol.

Higher Alcohols are estimated in the distillate by first fixing the aldehydes by means of meta-phenylene-diamine hydrochloride, re-distilling, and comparing the colour produced in a portion of the distillate by the addition of sulphuric acid, with a solution of iso-butyl alcohol in 50-per cent. alcohol, similarly treated.

These colorimetric methods are strictly comparative, and are not directly proportional to the coloration produced. A correction from curves determined experimentally is therefore necessary. The sum of the above figures expressed in milligrams per litre of absolute alcohol gives a number which is termed the "coefficient of impurities," and may be said to represent the proportion of flavouring-agents in the brandy. According to the report of the "Lancet" special analytical commission on brandy, this number reaches from 300 to 646 for special fine brandies, but may be as low as 250 for genuine brandies of an inferior type.

Holding in view that the principal value of brandy, if not its most popular use, is a medicinal one, it is evident that the standard fixed should be one based upon its therapeutic value, and therefore it becomes necessary to investigate thoroughly the medicinal effects of the higher alcohols as well as the action of the peculiar esters contained in brandy, and the possibilities of such alcohols having widely different or even opposite effects to the esters.

That some of the natural constituents of brandy, especially "young" brandy, are objectionable is shown by the observations of Sir Lauder Brunton and Dr. Tunnicliffe on furfural and other aldehydes. Furfural is a natural constituent of brandy which appears to diminish on keeping, unlike the other aldehydes, and is stated by them to be the cause of headache resulting from drinking immature spirits.

In the table that follows are set out the proportion of esters contained in a few of the samples of brandy which we have recently had occasion to examine. The money-

value of these has also been recorded in ratio to a brandy of very high value—thirty years old.

No.	Description	Relative Money-value	Volatile Esters per 100,000 of Absolute Alcohol
1	Splendid Old Petite-Cognac champagne, vintage 1875...	100	132
2	A leading Cognac shipper's 3 star brandy ...	50	92
3	Ditto ...	50	121
4	Two-thirds high-class Cognac, one-third medium value wine-brandy other than Cognac ...	25	94
5	Superior Cognac brandy, vintage 1900 ...	25	145
6	All pure wine (75 % Cognac, 25 % other brandy (than Cognac) ...	20	81
7	Two-thirds high-class Cognac brandy, one-third high class wine brandy other than Cognac ...	20	133
8	Medium pure Cognac ...	20	106
9	Low-grade pure Cognac ...	17	92
10	Half wine brandy, Cognac, half wine brandy other than Cognac ...	17	72
11	Low-grade Cognac brandy, vintage 1900 ...	15	60
12	Half Cognac wine brandy low grade, half wine brandy other countries, very low grade ...	15	77
13	25 % wine brandy Cognac, 75 % guaranteed (but very low grade), wine brandy other than Cognac ...	10	47
14	33 % wine brandy of Cognac, 33 % wine brandy other than Cognac, 33 % grain spirit ...	10	61
15	Half low-grade wine brandies, Cognac, half ditto, other than Cognac ...	7	66
16	A guaranteed wine brandy of very low grade ...	6	37
17	All grain spirit flavoured to represent brandy ...	5	13

From these figures it will be seen that the ratio of the amount of esters in these brandies is by no means proportional to cost. This may mean that the values of the brandies have not been accurately assessed by their sellers, but it appears more likely that the ester figure does not exhibit a direct ratio to its value from an experienced merchant's point of view. Moreover, there is no difficulty in producing a blended brandy, containing the required quantity of alcohol with the suggested proportion of esters, and yet it would be extremely difficult, as witnessed in the recent case, to prove that the brandy is not a genuine one, but has been produced by the addition of blended synthetic esters to a mixture of genuine brandy and so-called "silent" spirit from any source whatever.

To a sample of brandy guaranteed to be genuine, but of low ester-value, we have added different proportions of blended synthetically produced esters, and the relative proportions of esters have been determined; the products with the addition of small proportions of esters being indistinguishable, even by experts, by the features of taste and smell.

We do not propose to discuss the chemical changes which occur in brandies by keeping, although there is no doubt that they are, within certain limits, fairly regular, resulting in an increase in the proportion of esters; but it will be obvious that this point is not without considerable importance in deciding whether a brandy is genuine or not, and whether esterification has proceeded to its maximum value or only to a certain point.

A sample of brandy reported on comparatively recently by the "Lancet" Laboratory, and described as Algerian brandy ("Lancet," March 12, 1904, page 730), showed a proportion of only 47 parts per 100,000 of esters, calculated as ethyl acetate, and although described as genuine and pronounced to be genuine, it might be condemned in the simple determination of ester-proportion.

It does seem desirable, therefore, at this present juncture, that some immediate action should be taken with a view to obtaining an official statement as to the chemical and physical characters of genuine brandy. The Chemical Section 8 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts provides

that with labels distinctly printed or written a mixed article of food may be sold without prejudice, yet in our opinion it would cause lasting harm to the trade in this particular product if it became necessary, in view of the doubt now expressed, to label some fine brandies as "mixed brandy, not guaranteed to be distilled entirely from grapes."

The Spectacle-makers' Company. Sight-testing Examination.

CANDIDATES for the new certificate in sight-testing which the Spectacle-makers' Company have decided to issue were examined this week at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. There were 108 candidates, and it speaks well for the completeness of the arrangements that not a single hitch of any consequence occurred during the four days of the proceedings. The examination is in two parts, the oral and written, the latter being held on Wednesday evening from 7 to 10 p.m. The oral examination was spread over the four days. The number of marks obtainable by a candidate is 120 for the written and 60 for the oral. The director of the examinations is Mr. W. H. E. Thornthwaite, the Upper Warden of the Spectacle-makers' Company, who was formerly practically engaged in the optical industry. There were four examiners, all men of eminence in their profession, and from several candidates we have heard high praise of the tactful way in which the candidates—some of whom were suffering from pronounced nervousness—were handled. A candidate has given us the following account of the oral examination, which gives a good idea of the scope, methods, and arrangements at the examination.

A number of persons, called "subjects," are provided for testing-purposes, each "subject" being identified by a number. On entering the examination-room, the candidate is required to take two envelopes, one from each of two boxes. These contain the numbers of the "subjects" to be tested. Two forms are next given to the candidate, one being for muscle-tests. The forms are similar to those used in routine sight-testing, there being spaces for all particulars usually noted as well as for ordering the lenses. The candidate next proceeds to the testing-room, where there are arrangements for hanging up the test-type as well as a table for holding the trial-case and accessories. The time allowed for testing the eyes of the two subjects was $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour. No special difficulties were met with in this part of the examination by those candidates used to the routine of sight-testing. After handing in the report, and a wait of a few minutes, the next part of the programme is taken. The candidate is ushered into a room where there are four examiners, and he passes from one to the other. One examiner takes the subject of refraction, asks about the various instruments used in sight-testing, and puts questions as to the principles upon which instruments (such as the ophthalmometer) are based. Among the questions were some designed to bring out how to distinguish cases not within the province of the optician, such as abnormal conditions which cannot be corrected by lenses. To find out what the candidate knew of the various defects of the refraction of the eye was, however, the trend of the questions. Another examiner took the subject of the anatomy of the eye and the functions of the various parts. The third confined himself to the theory of vision, colour-perception, requiring from the candidate information as to the various theories and different varieties of colour-blindness. The fourth examiner treated of the ethics of sight-testing. This subject is quite a new one in optical examinations and is somewhat difficult to define. The questions were as to how long the candidate had been in business, how long in sight-testing, and what were his relations and views concerning the attitude of the medical profession to chemists who test sight. The replies should yield valuable information as to the real state of the feeling of the medical profession as distinguished from what they are supposed to think by interested parties.

I should like to add a word of praise as to the completeness of the arrangements made for the convenience of the candidates. We were not unnecessarily worried with awkward and inconvenient conditions. Considering that this is the first of the new examinations it was really surprising to note the forethought that had evidently been given to all the details.

The Pillar Hall at the Cannon Street Hotel was com-

pletely filled by the candidates for the written examination, each being provided with writing-materials. There were two ladies among the candidates and a good proportion of chemists. At seven o'clock the Master of the Spectacle-makers' Company (the Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P.) broke the seals of the packet of examination-papers, but before the distribution the Master made a short speech in which he outlined the reason for holding the examination and trusted the candidates would fully realise the responsibilities which rested on them not to overstep the limits of legitimate sight-testing. Mr. Harry Kemp (Manchester) voiced the candidates' thanks to the Spectacle-makers' Company for the way the Examination was being conducted, and Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff (New Southgate) endorsed these remarks on behalf of the London candidates. Mr. Thornthwaite (Upper Warden) also said a few words, referring to the gathering as the largest and most influential he had ever seen.

The following are the questions set at the written examination on Wednesday night:

1.—Explain precisely how you would define astigmatism? What do you understand by mixed astigmatism and by irregular astigmatism?

2.—It is generally stated that it is not advisable to fully correct myopia in every case. State when it may and when it may not be safely corrected, and what are the dangers of improper treatment in the latter case?

3.—A person has a deviation of one eye outwards of three metre angles. What prism would cause the images to fuse at six metres, and how would it be placed?

4.—By what test would you ascertain whether a person was blind in one eye or was merely malingering?

5.—What is meant by range of accommodation and by amplitude of accommodation? What would be the amplitude of accommodation in a person of seven years, ten years, twenty years, and sixty years of age?

6.—How would you ascertain by means of trial lenses and without the use of atropine whether a person was suffering from spasm of accommodation?

7.—What is the nature of conical cornea from an optical point of view? How do objects appear to a person suffering from it, and what optical means might you employ to improve his vision?

8.—A person complains of the light dazzling him. On inspection you find one pupil 2 mm. in diameter, the other 8 mm. How could you optically reduce the cone of rays in the latter case to equal the former very approximately?

9.—A person obtains normal vision with the following lenses:

RE. + 3 D.Sp. LE. + 1 D.Sp.
+ 1.5 D.Cy. axis vert. — 0.5 D.Cy. axis horiz.

What lenses would be necessary to just reverse the shadow at one metre distance with a concave mirror of about 22 cm. focus?

10.—A person aged fifty-five sends you his reading and distance glasses to repair. In the former the R. lens is lost, and in the latter the L. lens. The left reading glass

for 14 inches is + 4.75 D.Sp.
— 2.5 D.Cy. axis 36°
+ 2.25 D.Sp.
and the R. distance glass — 1 D.Cy. axis 180°

Supply formulæ for the missing lenses.

11.—A person with an aphakic eye has vision corrected for distance with a + 12 D.Sp. He wishes to read at 10 inches. What lens would he want at the usual distance of 1.5 cm.? Could the distance lens be used for this purpose, and at what distance from the cornea would it be placed?

12.—An emmetrope places in front of his eye a — 10 D.Sp. At what distance must he place a + 3.5 D.Sp. in front of the former lens in order to see an object sharply at 2 metres without accommodation?

The results of the examination are to be made known after a meeting of the Court on June 24.

A MAN recently died through eating ducks' eggs. Now a death has occurred through eating ducks. A boom in quack remedies should follow.—*The Star*.

ACCORDING to the British Consul at Saigon, the exports from that port during 1903 included 48 tons of areca, 118 tons of cardamoms, 26 tons of gamboge, 38 tons of isinglass, 2,882 tons of pepper, and 111 tons of sticklac.

THE ORTHODIAGRAPH, which has been recently brought out in Berlin, is an apparatus for determining the true shape and size of the internal organs of the body. Röntgen rays are used in connection with the new invention.

Birth.

NEPOS.—On May 20, at 29 Elliot Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. V. E. Nepos (secretary and general manager of Messrs. R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Limited, chemists and druggists), of a son.

Marriages.

APPLETON—COOK.—On June 8, at Christ Church, Pitsmoor, by the Rev. S. Chorlton, Joseph Hill Appleton, third son of Mr. A. J. Appleton, chemist, Sheffield, and grandson of the late Mr. Joseph Hill Appleton, chemist, Attercliffe, to Jessie, daughter of Mr. W. T. Cook, Pitsmoor.

DUNSIRE—THOMSON.—At Station Hotel, Stirling, on June 7, by the Rev. J. W. Patrick, Alva, Robert Dunsire, chemist, Windygates, Fife, to Grace Rennie Thomson, daughter of the late Charles Thomson, manufacturer, Dalmore, Alva.

FIGGIS—DONNITHORNE.—On June 11, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Outram Marshall, assisted by the Rev. J. Neville Figgis, cousin of the bridegroom; John Maurice Figgis, youngest son of Samuel Figgis, of Montague Grove, Hampstead, and 45 Fenchurch Street, E.C., to Loveday Louisa Gladys, eldest daughter of the late Captain Arthur Donnithorne, 17th Lancers.

GIBB—MACDONALD.—At the Queen's Bay Hotel, Joppa, on June 9, by the Rev. William Ewing, M.A., St. Philip's U.F. Church, Portobello, assisted by the Rev. R. L. Jaffrey, M.A., St. John's U.F. Church, Edinburgh, John Philip Gibb (of Messrs. Raimies, Clark & Co.'s representation staff), to Annie Greig, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alex. Macdonald, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

LORD—RILEY.—At St. Thomas's Church, Bury, on June 14, William Lord, chemist and druggist (manager of the Bury branch of Boots, Cash Chemists, Limited), to Mary Ann (Polly), younger daughter of Mr. William Riley, Ingham Street, Bury.

YOUNG—SMALL.—At the Queen's Hotel, Dundee, on June 8, by the Rev. D. B. Cameron, M.A., Charles Young, chemist and druggist, to Bella Taylor, only daughter of Mr. T. H. Small, Hawthorn Cottage, Maryfield.

Deaths.

FORSTER.—At the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, on June 8, Mr. James Forster, chemist and druggist, late of Musselburgh, aged thirty-eight.

HALL.—At 26 Market Avenue, Ashton-under-Lyne, on June 10, Mr. John Hall, chemist and druggist, aged forty-seven. Mr. Hall served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Braddock & Bagshaw, of Oldham and London, and subsequently managed for that firm the business in Market Avenue of which he was the proprietor at the time of his death. Owing to the suddenness of his death an inquest was held, at which evidence was given that deceased had suffered from heart-disease and epilepsy. He was found dead in the yard, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

JACQUES.—On June 9, at his residence, 85 Hinton Road, Camberwell, Mr. Walter Allan Jacques, dealer in crude drugs, late of 2 Fenchurch Buildings, London, E.C., aged sixty-six.

PATTINSON.—At 29 Nelson Road, Dudley, on June 9, Mr. Tom Pattinson, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-one.

POLLARD.—At Callan, co. Kilkenny, Mr. James Pollard, druggist, after a few days' illness, from congestion of the lungs.

SKINNER.—On June 11, at 8 Rochester Street, Belfast, Mr. Robert Skinner, late of Messrs. John Clarke & Co. (Limited), wholesale druggists, Belfast.

Novelties in Medicine.

AT a recent meeting of the Reigate Division of the South-Eastern Branch of the British Medical Association at Dorking, Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D., delivered an address on the modern pursuit of novelties in medicine, which is printed in the "British Medical Journal" of June 11. It contains much sage advice, and we subjoin several extracts, the pertinence of which will be appreciated by chemists:

I regret to find that the study of botany is now hardly reckoned within the compass of modern medical education. I rarely come across a pupil who knows the natural order of plants or could name properly any six of our common hedgerow flowers. I regard this as a lamentable decadence, and a distinct loss. The study of specific distinction and differentiation is invaluable as a mental training for future clinical work. So I feel thankful that I had three courses of botanical lectures in my time, and spent some of the happiest days of my life in filling my vasculum in the glorious highlands of Scotland under one of the greatest masters of his time. These happy chapters of student life are now almost unknown. Fifty years ago botany was held to be of importance, and its study, no doubt, did much to encourage accurate appreciation and clearmindedness.

We are almost debauched by the number of revealing instruments and methods which are available to-day for the prosecution of clinical research, and we are rather too ready to apply these, and too little disposed to use our own wits and unaided powers of observation in individual cases. We make short cuts with instrumental aids to arrive at a diagnosis, and do not always reach the real inwardness of things even then.

There is a time to bleed and a time to abstain from it. The prudent and observant physician knows this, and he is quite uninfluenced by any prevalent fashion which either encourages or discourages the practice.

With respect to the employment of mercury, we find much the same comment to make. It is true that the great value of this drug has been rediscovered in recent years. It was certainly grossly abused, as was bleeding. . . . In my student days mercury was largely out of fashion for all ailments, and was, in the Edinburgh School especially, denounced at that time as a remedy for *lues venerea*. With many others, I had quickly to unlearn this teaching, and to discover how very wrong it was. So here, as in other cases, we find that a reformation is attended with much that is wrong in itself and undesirable, but good comes of it in the end when the pendulum swings calmly once more. . . . I might here throw out a suggestion that the calomel of our predecessors' days was a more efficient drug than the chemically—perhaps too chemically—pure salt used to-day. It appears to have been more prompt in action, more aperient than ours, possibly owing to some admixture with bichloride of mercury.

It was formerly the practice to employ purgative medicines to a far larger extent than is now done. We may recall the famous prescription of Mr. Abernethy, of blue pill and black draught, which was greatly in vogue, and which has now been replaced—often inefficiently, as I believe—by doses of aperient mineral waters. The fashion set in against purgatives, not improbably because many of them were drastic, griping, and lowering. Modern pharmacy has, however, removed many of the crude qualities of the drugs which were used fifty years ago, and we may therefore employ them with more certainty, and, as the old doctors said, *jucunde*, for the same purposes our predecessors were wont to use them.

The mischievous element in our modern system of therapeutics is a perpetual pursuit of novelties, an untiring effort to produce new remedies, the enjoining of new methods of dietary, and, with all this, the inevitable loss of any well-acquired principles of treatment as founded on long experience of others, or of personal experience laboriously acquired for oneself. When will men learn that what is new is not always true? I see constantly examples of the employment of remedies which no one has any trustworthy experience of. I meet with prescriptions composed of many drugs of whose existence I have no knowledge, and which are in no Pharmacopœias. Every week I am informed from German and American sources of some new synthetic compounds and so-called foods, generally with unpronounceable names. . . . I fear that they often enlist the interest of some practitioners, who, believing this nonsense, set to work to try their effect on patients. This is very bad, and unworthy of well-trained practitioners. . . . I maintain that

the mental attitude which is content to be always in pursuit of the latest novelty, and to be expert with the newest product of the chemical laboratory or tradesman, is not that of the calm and level-headed physician.

I will urge very strongly the value and importance of practitioners acquiring a full knowledge of the British Pharmacopœia, and of the art of prescribing appropriately. As an examiner, I am constantly aghast at the ignorance displayed by candidates of these subjects. Few matters are of greater importance to the successful practitioner than a good knowledge of pharmacy, and of the action of our best and most reputed old remedies; but now we find that more attention is paid to drugs and preparations which have no place in our Pharmacopœia, and are urged upon our attention by persons who know little or nothing of their properties. Some amongst us are for ever experimenting with these, and all the while neglecting remedial agents of long-approved value. Of many of these our younger men know little or nothing. They either ignore them, or only venture feebly and ineffectively to use them. The untidy, inadequate, and inappropriate prescriptions which are now commonly written readily display the imperfect knowledge of our best remedies which is widely spread. They not seldom excite the contempt and pity of the well-trained pharmaceutical chemists of to-day, as I well know, and we cannot rest content to merit such opprobrium from that quarter. . . . The modern tendency is to produce remedies for diseases. This is the continental method, but it is not the fashion in the more humane and sensible practice of the best British practitioners.

Personalities.

MR. F. J. CRIDLAND has been engaged as temporary dispenser at the Bethnal Green infirmary.

MR. T. MARTIN LOWRY, D.Sc., F.C.S., has been appointed Lecturer in Science at Westminster Training College. There were sixty-four candidates.

MR. CHARLES BRADSHAW ROBINSON, J.P., proprietor of Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, chemists, Bombay, Poona, and Kirkee, sailed for home on the *Circassia* on May 31.

MR. WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, chemist and druggist, of Selukwe, Matabeleland, is on a visit to this country, and letters addressed to Milnathort, Scotland, will find him.

MR. C. A. GARDINER AND MR. A. G. DOBLE, directors of Messrs. C. A. Gardiner & Co. (Limited), wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, Port Elizabeth, East London, and King William's Town, Cape Colony, are now in this country, on lengthy visits.

OWING to ill-health, Mr. S. T. Wilshaw, chemist and druggist, Hertford, has retired from business and gone to live at Eastbourne. Mr. Wilshaw was in business in Hertford for thirty-four years. He took considerable interest in public affairs, and was a member of Hertford Town Council for thirteen years.

ALDERMAN T. H. W. IDRIS (Mayor of St. Pancras) was Chairman of the conference (just held at St. Pancras Town Hall) of representatives of local authorities, to promote the repeal or modification of clauses in the Electric-lighting Act and Electric-lighting Orders, affecting their responsibilities as to vibration, &c.

It is intimated in the "London Gazette" that the King has been pleased to give and grant unto Dr. D. Harvey Attfield, Director and Principal Medical Officer of the Suez Quarantine Office, his Majesty's royal licence and authority to accept and wear the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Osmanieh, Fourth Class, which has been conferred upon him by the Khedive of Egypt, in recognition of valuable services rendered to his Highness.

DR. GEORGE H. DARWIN, F.R.S., Plumleian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at the Cambridge University, is to be President of the British Association at the meeting to be held in South Africa in 1905. Dr. Darwin is the second son of the author of "The Origin of Species," and was second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1868. He is noted for his work on tidal observations, and is one of three brothers who are Fellows of the Royal Society.

SIR HENRY IRVING told at Bristol the other day how he got his first moustache, at the early age of five. He

had a friend, a chemist in Bristol, who promised to grow one for him. Days passed, and at length, yielding to his importunities, the chemist set him on a stool and magically produced the desired growth. He was laughed at so much on the way home that he appealed to his mother for sympathy, which took the form of soap and water, a remover of burnt-cork adornments. Sir Henry did not say who the chemist was.

MR. JOHN L. SMITH, P.M. of the Albert Victor Lodge, chemist and druggist, was on Thursday afternoon installed W.M. of the new "Maritime" Lodge of Freemasons, No. 3025, consecrated the same afternoon by Captain C. R. N. Beswicke-Royds, P.G.D., Dep. Provincial Grand Master of East Lancashire. Brother Smith was installed by the W. Bro. C. D. Cheetham, P.G.D., England, assisted by other P.G. officers. The ceremony took place in Ordsall Hall, Salford.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. F. WALDER, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. C. G. Rackham, at Northam, near Bideford.

MESSRS. SHARLAND & Co., 43 London Wall, have removed to more commodious premises at Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, E.C.

MR. A. WYATT has acquired the business at 31 Tavistock Street, Bedford, formerly belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Scott, chemist and druggist.

MR. ARTHUR J. SHEFFIELD, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Messrs. Haslam & Wilshaw, chemists, at Fore Street, Hertford.

MR. EDWARD D. BARRY BUTLER, chemist and druggist, has bought the business formerly carried on by Mr. J. H. Richardson, chemist and druggist, at Alresford.

MR. A. G. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, has taken over the branch business of Messrs. Gilbert & Hall at 4 Bank Buildings, Boscombe, which he will carry on under the old style and title.

MR. J. E. ALLENBY, pharmaceutical chemist, Helmsley, has purchased the business of the late Mr. T. Pape, at Helmsley, and will carry on the combined businesses with headquarters at Bridge Street, Helmsley.

MESSRS. SPURWAY ET CIE., perfume-manufacturers, of Cannes, Grasse, and London, on Monday, June 20, remove their London headquarters from Shaftesbury Avenue to more extensive premises at 14 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

IN further reference to the sale of Mr. Henry Tinker's business at Manchester, we note that Messrs. W. Bostock & Sons, Burlington Street Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne, will continue to make and deal in the preparations associated with his name.

Photographic Notes.

BY A PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

"HOUGHTON'S MONTHLY"

has now reached No. 5, and has settled down to a career of trade usefulness. On the inside of the cover is a list of all the saleable kinds of flat and roll films with sizes, prices, and trade discounts. Further on there is a little note on the employment of isochromatic screens, which comes at an appropriate time now that so many cameras are fitted with yellow screens. The note is as follows:

If an absolutely correct rendering of tone and colour values is desired, the isochromatic screen must be employed, and iso plates used. For copying paintings, photographing groups of flowers, &c., it is invaluable, as their tone-values are properly rendered—yellow daffodils, for instance, taken on ordinary plates come out black, whilst with an isochromatic screen they retain their true colour-relationship to their surroundings. It must be remembered, however, that the employment of the screen lengthens the exposure from three to four times that which would be given under ordinary conditions, consequently the screen cannot be used for snap-shots save under exceptional circumstances—say, sea and sky brilliantly lighted, or clouds.

MARKING DISHES AND LAMPS.

Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, E.C., are now applying the use of gold transfers for marking lamps and dishes with customers' names and addresses. Lamps, washers, enamelled dishes, squeeze-slabs, and backgrounds are marked in this manner at a charge of 6d. a dozen on an opening order of one gross of assorted articles. The nine designs which are available form a good selection, whilst the advantages of the suggestion as an advertisement of the photographic-dealer's business are obvious.

RADIUM BY POST.

I notice that they are thinking on the Continent that sending radium by post will bother Post-office officials. At present it is sent without any special precautionary measures, and consequently may come in contact with articles which can be injured by the rays—e.g., photographic plates and papers. It is suggested that the authorities will probably find it necessary to have a special mark for packages containing radium.

A JUBILEE NUMBER.

Fifty years ago the Liverpool Photographic Society, unable to get their proceedings satisfactorily reported in the existing photographic journal—that of the London Photographic Society—decided to publish a journal of their own. The "Liverpool Photographic Journal," the property of three of the members of the Society, accordingly made its appearance on January 14, 1854. The journal in 1857 passed into the hands of the printer, Mr. Henry Greenwood, and shortly afterwards became known as the "Photographic Journal." Finally in 1860 the title was changed to the "British Journal of Photography" and has remained so to the present day. It is this journal which is this week publishing its jubilee number. Among the past editors of the journal is Sir William Crookes (in 1861); and Mr. James Martin, the editor in 1863, gives the following personal details which are of interest to chemists:

My Alma Mater is the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, of which institution I am an associate by examination, and where as laboratory assistant I acquired such a knowledge of chemistry as fitted me for the appointment of assistant to the late Professor Redwood, whose memory I cherish with the highest respect and gratitude. A brief engagement with a firm of manufacturing chemists at Worcester, Whitfield & Son, was followed by a longer one with the late firm of George Knight & Son, of Foster Lane, where I remember to have sold pyrogallie acid at ten shillings a dram and hyposulphite of soda at three shillings a pound. By an engagement with Beard & Son, of King William Street, I became an expert in the daguerreotype process, of which I retain an interesting series of examples.

The following advertisements from the front page of the first number of the journal (1854) are interesting as showing the evolution of a professional photographer from a chemist and an early reference to chemists who catered for photographic customers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.

W. B. BARKER, Chemist (late of Grange Lane, Birkenhead), Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, begs to apprise his Patrons and the Public generally, that he has now arranged to devote himself entirely to the art of taking PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, and that he has succeeded in obtaining one of the most eligible Rooms in Liverpool, for Photographic purposes, at

NORTH CRESCENT CHAMBERS, 3 LORD STREET, third door from the top, on the right hand side going up; and that he has now fitted it up in the most artistic manner, for producing perfect Photographic Portraits, both single and in groups.

His extensive experience in Photography for the last two years, and his practical knowledge of Chemistry, have enabled him to introduce many important improvements, which, combined with his increased facilities for producing artistic effect in his new Rooms, will enable him to sustain that *very high character which his Pictures have already acquired*.

Amateurs supplied with Iodised Collodion and Pure Photographic Chemicals.

JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Operative Chemists, 7 Church Street, Liverpool, have always on hand a large stock of the purest and most carefully prepared PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, & every other material for the practice of Photography.

Spirit Lamps, Mortars and Pestles, Funnels, Scales and Weights, Graduated Measures, Stirring Rods, Beakers, Dippers, Gutta Percha Baths, Trays, &c.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS of every description, and GUTTA PERCHA Articles made to any pattern.

A. ABRAHAM & CO. announce to Photographists that they have just completed a NEW STEREOSCOPIC CAMERA, adapted for Views and Portraits, by which both pictures are taken *on one glass*, in less time and with greater facility than by the usual mode, and the possibility of error, in mounting two pictures, avoided.

Price complete, with a double combination of
Achromatic Lenses, adjusting by rack &
pinion £3 15
Quarter plate Cameras, complete, with double
combination Achromatic Lenses 4 0
Half plate ditto ditto 6 10
Quarter camera, two Meniscus Lenses 1 5
Half ditto ditto 2 2
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Pictures in great variety.
20 Lord-street, Liverpool.

THESE OLD ADVERTISEMENTS

remind me of a recent opinion about chemists and the photographic trade expressed by "Advertising" (100 Fleet Street, E.C.). This is a bright little journal which I frequently get ideas from. It now says:

We cannot help feeling that many chemists, who are enterprising in other directions, exhibit a remarkable indifference to the excellent opportunity of reaping a good harvest which the rage for photography affords. In most cases it is left entirely to buyers to find out where they can purchase what they require, and practically the only inducement which is held out for public inspection is a small notice attached to the exterior of the premises announcing the fact that amateur photographers can have the free use of a dark-room—even this is only done in comparatively few cases.

What "Advertising" wants is chemists to get from it electros of striking designs for newspaper-advertisement borders, and wording to put in them, but the latter may with advantage be altered. The language strikes me as being a bit too familiar in tone.

Colonial and Foreign News.

AN INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL EXHIBITION is to be held at Vienna, June 11-25, 1905, in conjunction with the International Botanical Congress. Particulars can be obtained from Mr. Josef Brunntaler, Johann Straussgasse 11, Vienna IV/2.

NO MODERN APPLIANCES.—A "Daily News" correspondent, writing from Moscow, states that letters received from the Russian army doctors at the front almost universally complain that the drugs and surgical appliances sent out are out of date and useless for modern requirements. It is not likely, however, that the soldiers will grumble, as the Czar's Tommy Atkins looks upon modern methods with suspicion. The "Russkoe Slovo" says that Ivan prefers incantations to medicine, and prevention to cure.

SODA IN CHINA.—The imports of carbonate of soda into Chinkiang during 1903 amounted to 12,729 cwt. (4,612/), against 1,917 cwt. (656/.) in 1902. The bulk of the imports came from Great Britain. It was in 1901 that soda first appeared as a separate entry among the imports into Chinkiang, and the trade in the British article met with unscrupulous opposition from the dealers in native soda, the reports they spread reducing the demand to small proportions in 1902, as will be seen from the above figures. Details of this native opposition to British soda were given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 31, 1902, page 872. Evidently a cheap and good article is now making its way.

HOW TO KEEP CHLOROFORM.—The fact that chloroform in an indifferent state of preservation may give rise to accidents has induced Dr. Témoin, of Bourges, to study means for keeping it. He finds that sulphur added to chloroform prevents any alteration even in a strong light. The proportion suggested is 0.4 per cent. I mention this with all reserve, remembering how, many years ago, a statement from this city regarding chloroform produced an international misunderstanding.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Ext. Belladonnae.

SIR,—When I prescribe ext. bellad. I mean the alcoholic extract, but I have found confusion between the green extract, and think it would be much better if the present extract was called "Ext. belladonnae radialis." There should be no room for hesitation between powerful preparations.

Faithfully yours,

LAUDER BRUNTON.

10 Stratford Place, Cavendish Square, June 11.

SIR,—The privilege to join in the controversy *re* ext. belladonnae should, I think, be extended to teachers of pharmacy, whose opinion may also be worth recording. As one of them, I venture to suggest that since the B.P. names the old extract of henbane "ext. hyoscyami viride" and there has never been any other of this than from the leaves, then by analogy the same may be said of ext. belladonnae. I have no doubt whatever that the leaf extract is the correct thing to dispense.

Yours faithfully,

ABEL SCHOLAR. (164/24.)

[There is, of course, no reason why teachers should not express their opinions in these columns, if they desire to do so.—EDITOR.]

Not so Fast.

SIR,—Permit me to draw your attention to an error that has crept into this week's *C. & D.*, page 927, where a rifle-bullet is stated to be travelling at the rate of 30,000 feet per second. The muzzle-velocity of the Lee-Metford rifle is 2,000 feet per second, and no rifle is much more than that.

Yours truly,

J. B. PURVIS,

Lieut. 2nd V.B. East Yorks. Regt.,
Acting-Instructor-of-Musketry.

Bridlington Quay, June 10.

[We made the statement on the authority of Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., and on submitting the point to them they write:

"We find to our extreme regret that an error has crept in, and that it should read 3,000 feet, and not 30,000 feet. The object was not to test any particular rifle or bullet, and in his paper on the subject, Dr. Ludwig Mach speaks of 360 metres per second (say, 1,080 feet) as a low speed, and the lower the speed the less visible are the air-waves. Some tests were made at 360 metres per second, some at 620 metres per second, and some at high speeds with aluminium projectiles—viz., 900 and 974 metres per second (about 3,032 feet). The rifles used were the 'Werndl' and 'Mannlicher,' with projectiles made of brass and also of aluminium."]

Wholesale and Retail Prices.

SIR,—The following retail prices are taken from your issue of June 11, and compared with them are wholesale prices taken from a current wholesale list:

	Retail	Wholesale
Bicarb. soda ...	9 1/2 lbs.	No. 2 14/- cwt.
Borax ...	2 1/2 lb.	3d. lb.
Linseed ...	1 1/3 7 lbs.	20/- to 22/- cwt.
Linseed-meal ...	1 3/4 7 lbs.	24/- cwt.
Naphthalin ...	4 1/2 (in tin)	4d. (no tin)
Linseed oil ...	2/- gal.	2/6 gal.
Turpentine ...	3/9 gal.	5/- gal.
Cod-liver oil ...	12/- gal.	12/- gal.

How is it possible for the small chemist to cater for local trade or extend his business?

HANDICAPPED. (162/22.)

Bile and Anti-bile.

SIR,—Referring to the decision of the Board of Inland Revenue not to regard the title "Bile-pills" as dutiable, I suppose "Anti-bile" pills would also be free. It is biliousness, or excess of bile, which is an ailment, and for which

antibilious pills are a remedy. It would be well to have this authoritatively settled.

Yours truly,

Hastings, June 8.

THOMAS D. VINT.

[It is advisable to adhere to what the Board of Inland Revenue say—viz., that "Bile-pills" is not a dutiable title. "Anti-bile" would come within the Board's qualification that the addition of any word to a body-name title which indicates the action of the medicine makes the title liable. The word "bile" is used in two senses: (1) to describe a part of the body, (2) to describe an ailment—viz., biliousness. The Board considered this fully, but their more recent decision does not answer the question, and simply lays down the ruling that "Bile-pills" is not liable to duty. "Anti-bile pills" can only mean something for the ailment.—EDITOR.]

The Title of "Nurse."

SIR,—A patent medicine advertiser is making a new offer to chemists, as follows. A woman calls as Nurse So-and-So, and asks the chemist to take the names and addresses of all customers purchasing the advertised pills. The chemist sends the names to the firm, who then sends the nurse to the addresses to secure testimonials, and for every one so secured the chemist gets a guinea. The public are unable to discriminate between nurses, and as they are becoming recognised as a profession it seems to me the title should not be allowed to be assumed by women who associate themselves with mere money-making devices. The public need enlightenment, as anyone apparently can trade on the name of "professional nurse."

Yours faithfully,

EXPOSER. (162/45.)

June 11.

Association Meetings.

SIR,—The days of winter session are now over, and perhaps a few remarks by an outsider may not be out of place. My particular Association, by location, is the Western [of London]. As I take a keen interest in the working side of my business, I should prize greatly the opportunities which might be offered to discuss ideas with those who would be my fellow-members, if I belonged to that select assembly. But I do not, and at present see nothing to induce me to join it. I have carefully scanned the reports of its meetings, and I cannot think of any meeting which I am sorry not to have been at. There was a perfunctory discussion on the stamp question, true, but it did not seem to make the members any less lethargic. Then there was a "dispensing difficulty" brought forward once. But no opinion of any value whatever was expressed, nor did the "difficulty" seem so insuperable to many provincial chemists, judging from your correspondence columns. I should like to ask: Is it "taboo" to mention anything connected with everyday work at the meetings of the Association and the Pharmaceutical Society? Contrast the tone of their meetings with that of the North British Branch, or the Liverpool Association. Perhaps my friends feel so charged with the weight of their knowledge, perhaps "West-end" dispensing is such a sacred subject, and "West-end" methods so peculiar (they are sometimes), that, like the record preserved by the Tibetan monks, it is thought a sin to let them be seen by the uninitiated provincial. I would appeal in all seriousness to the Society and the Association to have discussed at their meetings less "ashes" and more real, living, bread-and-butter subjects. They would cause increased interest in their doings, and swell the roll of membership.

Yours obediently,

WESTERN OUTSIDER. (163/35.)

Letters in Brief.

TRIP TO SCOTLAND.—*Mr. T. R. Perkins* (Henley-in-Arden) writes: "I noted with interest that you had a short notice in the *C. & D.* recently with reference to Messrs. Langlands' steamer cruises to Scotland, also that they are advertising with you. I travelled to and from Scotland by their boat *Princess Maud* last summer, and could cordially recommend any "brother pill" to follow the example. The boats are capital, and the scenery is magnificent."

Legal Queries.

Labels to be marked "Liable" or "Not liable" to medicine stamp-duty should be sent to the Editor in duplicate and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones, if desired.

152/66. *Anxious*.—There is no ground of action against the firm after the notice given by them.

153/54. *Sub.*—We question whether you could recover a month's wages in lieu of notice, as you appear to be perfectly aware that at the end of the month you will be out of work. You had better come to a friendly arrangement with your employers, both in this matter and in regard to your holidays.

129/8. *Specialist.*—A man who is not a medical practitioner or a chemist and druggist does not infringe the Medical or Pharmacy Act by calling himself a specialist for a particular disease.

147/52. *Subscriber.*—The only one of your labels that is liable is that for "Odontalgic essence," and this is subject to exemption if the formula is published or the ingredients are stated on the label.

149/67. *Chemist.*—If the formula for the corn-preparation is in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and you state the fact on the label, you may recommend it as highly as you please, so long as you do not say that it is your sole property.

157/52. *W. Fowlds.*—No. See paragraph 26 on page 292 of this year's *C. & D. Diary*.

161/44. *J. S.*—The assistant who helped himself to his wages by taking the amount from the till has probably made himself liable to prosecution for theft; in any case he was a fool to take a week's wages when his claim was for a month. This almost invalidates his claim for a month's wages in lieu of notice, which, in the absence of a special agreement to the contrary, is the custom of the retail druggist.

163/18. *X. Y. Z. West Midland.*—Dispensing in a doctor's surgery for three years is recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society for the Minor examination, provided the fact is attested by a registered medical practitioner or a chemist and druggist.

161/74. *J. E. D.*—It is not an offence under the Medical Acts for an unregistered person to call himself, say, "specialist in skin-diseases."

165/54. *Sirrom.*—There is no law to prevent anyone packing penny lines of headache-powders, fullers' earth, &c. The title "wholesale chemist" in strict law can only be used by persons registered under the Pharmacy Act, but the Pharmaceutical Society has never interfered with its use by those who are *bona fide* engaged in the wholesale, and not in the retail, trade.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

147/25. *Balmo.*—*Massage.*—The practice of massage as taught in Sweden begins with a course of anatomy, the training extending over two years. The teaching, however, includes drill which is not required in this country. The Incorporated Society of Masseuses, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., have laid down a course of training, particulars of which the Secretary would doubtless send you on application.

26/11. *Novice.*—McQueen's system of bookkeeping reviewed in the *C. & D.*, January 31, 1903, page 150, is one you can safely adopt. Mr. McQueen's address is 60 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

119/21. *Nuz.*—We are not aware that any special school exists for training inspectors of weights and measures.

128/18. *Nemesie.*—*Eikonogen-and-Quinol Developer.*—Most of the formulæ given for this developer do not allow sufficient solvent, but the following recipe—one of Cadett and Neall's, which we have been using lately—is well balanced:

A.	Sodium sulphite	...	...	4 oz.
	Eikonogen	...	...	240 gr.
	Quinol	...	...	60 gr.
	Water	...	...	32 oz.
B.	Sodium carbonate	...	...	8 oz.
	Water	...	...	32 oz.

To develop, mix 2 oz. of A and 1 oz. of B with 1 oz. of

water. Bromide-paper and lantern-plates need more water. It is a simple matter to adjust B so that equal parts of the solution are taken for a developer.

78/5. *C. A. S.*—(1) *Powder Developers.*—You must devise some method of keeping the metol and quinol out of contact with the sodium carbonate in packing powder developers. This is the only secret of such preparations. (2) The question of Labelling Homœopathic Medicines of aconite and belladonna "Poison" was discussed a year or so ago in the *C. & D.* The matter resolves itself into this: infinitesimal quantities of poison need not be labelled "Poison" (this was decided in the Delve case), but mother-tinctures of poisonous drugs must be labelled as poisons. The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts would not apply in the case of homœopathic tinctures in which the ingredient said to be there could not be detected analytically, as evidence could be brought to show that the purchaser was not deceived. (3) The difficulty of the tree in front of your shop could best be settled by a local solicitor; but if it is such an odd feature of the row of shops, you might make it into an excellent advertisement.

146/68. *E. W. P.*—The crystals which you send, as having separated from a furniture polish, are almost pure terpene hydrate.

111/73. *L. (Toledo).*—*Hair-dye.*—Paraphenyline diamine has come into use as a hair-dye, but according to recent reports there is too much risk of causing irritation of the skin of the head to justify us in recommending such a preparation for retail sale. Good results are obtained by the use of pyrogallol and quinol in alkaline solution, or in conjunction with silver nitrate.

167/23. *Polvos.*—*Liquorice-root* for grinding is kiln-dried, and millstones, edge-runners, and disintegrators are all employed for pulverising. The disintegrator method has advantages over the older styles.

222/22. *Pharmac.*—We have not been able to determine the exact composition of your sample of marking-ink.

218/18. *Koloniko (N. Z.).*—(1) The modern *Gripe-draught for Horses* contains cannabis indica or chloral in lieu of the opium formerly invariably present. The following sells at 2s. 6d., and is given with from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of linseed oil:

Sol. chloral. hyd.	(1 gr. in 1 m.)	3ij.
Ext. cannab. ind.	...	3ij.
Ol. terebinth.	...	3ij.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	3j.
Sol. aloes (1 in 4)	...	3ij.
Ol. lini ad	...	3vj.

M. ft. haust.

(2) *Influenza-mixture* for putting up as a proprietary:

Spt. camphor.	...	3ij.
Tr. lavand. co.	...	3ij.
Tr. quiniinæ ammon.	...	3iiss.

M.

Dose: A half to one teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water every four hours.

61/10. *H. M.*—*Waterproofing Leather.*—This could be best managed, in the case of the sample you send, by coating with bichromated gelatin and exposing to light. The bichromated gelatin is made by dissolving 1 oz. of gelatin in 10 oz. of water and when dissolved adding potassium bichromate 5j. dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of water. Keep the mixture in the dark.

48/22. *Scio.*—The formula for clear *Hair-restorer* you send is an improvement on the older recipes, but it will need filtering after mixing because of the essential oils.

89/62. *D. L. J.* invites suggestions as to what "red paste" and "oil of pldum" are. They occur as ingredients of a horse-powder, along with gentian, fenugreek, brimstone, cantharides, linseed meal, oil of origanum, and oil of aniseed.

102/29. *J. W.* *Liquid Soap.*—As a basis for this use a solution of soft soap (soap 2½ oz., water 20 oz.), adding four or five ounces of spirit in which has been dissolved the desired perfume. See also a note in the *C. & D.*, March 5, page 398.

55/46. *P. B.*—We do not quite grasp your baking-powder inquiry. The first part of your letter requires a

phosphate-free powder, but later on you say the powder is to give to the bread phosphatic compounds.

51/27. *Kay*.—(1) Oil of anise is usually invested by rat and mole catchers with the power of attracting the animals, but whether it makes any difference is doubtful. (2) Wanklyn's "Milk-analysis," 5s. (Trübner), is a suitable book for a chemist's use.

228/74. *Rusticus*.—There is no objection to increasing the quantity of cochineal in the B.P.C. formula for Parrish's syrup.

194/18. *Hypo*.—(1) The "Victor" feeding-bottles are sold by Messrs. W. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen. (2) The formulæ given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. I., for cordials and wines yield satisfactory products.

34/52. *R. S.* (Antwerp).—Copper condensing-tubes which have become coated with deposit are sometimes chemically cleaned with sulphuric and hydrochloric acid, diluted to about a third strength, but as a rule a mechanical method is preferred.

159/19. *S. P. B.*—To filter the E. R. I. nursery hair-lotion add a teaspoonful or two of fullers' earth or kieselguhr to each pint, shake well occasionally during the day, and in the morning filter.

159/69. *W. C. D.*—Petrol cannot be made from potatoes. The notion may have arisen in your customer's brain from paragraphs in newspapers regarding the use of potato spirit for motor-cars. Alcohol is produced on an enormous scale in Germany and Russia, from small potatoes and other refuse tubers, and, suitably denatured, is sold at a third of the price that methylated spirit costs in the United Kingdom. Ireland grows potatoes: why should Ireland not make potato spirit for British motors? is the question which has been put, and has been answered by a committee of Irish authorities who inquired into the matter. Their answer was to the effect, "It will not pay, and will not save Ireland."

159/59. *Chemicus*.—You cannot make a preparation as good as Elliman's embrocation. The makers of it work on an enormous scale, with all the resources that experience and science can give them, and it is impossible, making a few pints at a time, to equal their product, even if you had exactly the same materials—whatever they may be. The following is one of several dozen recipes for Household Embrocation given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol II.:

Ova	...	...	...	iv.
Ol. terebinthinæ	...	...	...	3 c.
Ol. rosmarini	...	...	...	3 s.
Acidi acetic	...	...	...	3 vj.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	3 xxx.

M.S.A.

161/38. *G. F. E.*—There is a formula for ung. hydrarg. mit. in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. I., page 632. *Ess. Menthae Pulegij* is made with 1 oz. of the oil and 9 oz. of rectified spirit. This is the general form for making any medicinal essence not otherwise specified.

163/54. *Zemo*.—As celluloid is composed of nitro-cellulose and camphor it is easily dissolved in ether, with or without 20 per cent. of alcohol, and is also soluble in amyl acetate and acetone.

11£/35. *T. & B.*—Tapeworms in Sheep.—These are most injurious to the host and cannot be got rid of by a single dose of an anthelmintic as with dogs, because of the great volume of ingesta in ruminants. The treatment should extend over a considerable period. The farmer should also dress the land with salt (about 2 cwt. to the acre) in spring and autumn, with a view to destroying the intermediate bearers. For the lambs, give 1-dr. doses of pulv. arece with 20 gr. of ferri sulph. in the morning, in a trough, mixed with an attractive food, such as a little linseed-cake dust or kibbled oats, made damp to retain the powder. Two or three weeks of such treatment should be carried out.

224, 22. *R. J. S.*—Yeast for Milch Cows.—If the administration of yeast to milch cows does not cause tympany, it increases the milk for a few days, but the increase is not permanent.

Information Supplied.

Digestive Syrup.—A good formula, equal in effect to any that has ever been published, and which, when put up in a suitable manner, will yield a good profit, an item so necessary in these times of close competition:

Pulv. aloes barb.	...	...	3 v.
Pulv. capsici subtil.	...	...	5ij.
Pulv. gentianæ subtil.	...	...	3 iss.
Ol. sassafras	...	...	5j.
Liq. sojæ hispid.	...	...	Cong. ss.
Aq. ad	...	...	Cong. j.

M.S.A.

Dose: 10 to 60 drops, in water, after meals. (97/5£.)

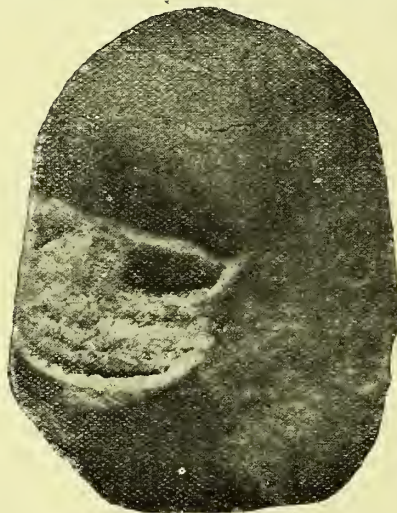
Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

- 150/23. Who are the makers of "Pipo" for chickens?
- 163/73. Actual maker of toilet-puffs.
- 164/56. Address of makers of "Liquor antisepticus" and "Larvacide."
- 162/41. Who are the actual makers of dental (sometimes called dragon) canes?
- 158/45. Who are the makers of Devona soap?
- 165/31. Toasted biscuit flour: where obtainable?

What is It?

MR. C. METCALFE SNOW, chemist, Filey, Yorks, favours us with this photograph of a curious and interesting fossil,



bearing a marked resemblance to the skull of an ape, which he found recently in the cliffs near the Brigg. The ammonite is exciting the curiosity of conchologists, and Mr. Snow has had many visitors to see it.

KOREAN GINSENG.—The U.S. Minister at Seoul has issued a circular letter as a reply to the many inquiries from the United States at that Legation relative to ginseng seeds and plants. The ginseng farms, he says, are some sixty miles distant from Seoul, and there is no person there to whom one may apply for seeds or plants. The American missionaries residing near the farms have decided not to attempt to export the seeds and plants, as such a course would ultimately cause trouble for them with the natives. The only market for the roots is in China, and it is overstocked; while the Korean product—which seems to be of especial value, due to conditions of soil and climate—is increasing so greatly that the purchasers of the last crop were obliged to destroy a large quantity in order to keep the supply more nearly within the demand.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 16.

THERE has been no important change in the produce-markets since our last, general business still being in an unsatisfactory condition. In crude drugs, senega has shown rather more life, and further business has been done in cascara sagrada for shipment at the recent low rates. Jalap is firmer, and good West Indian lime-juice is held for more money. Japanese wax and menthol are tending easier, and lower prices are again quoted for Norwegian cod-liver oil owing to continued good fishing at Finnmarken. Quinine in second-hands is dull so far as regards speculation, and opium remains depressed. The subjoined table shows the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower.
Annatto-seed	Jalap	Chiretta	Nutmegs
Canary-seed	Oil, bergamot	Cinchona	(W.I.)
Lime-juice	Oil, castor	Mice	Wax
Linseed	Oil, orange	Oil, cod-liver	(Japanese)
Rosin		Potashes	
		Rose-petals	
		(French)	

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG:—Lycopodium is firmer at 620m. per 100 kilos. Cod-liver oil is lower, and Mogador cummin-seed is quoted 40m. per 100 kilos.

NEW YORK, June 16:—Inactive markets prevail here. Opium has the same easy tendency, single cases offering at \$2.60 per lb. Podophyllum-root is rather lower, now offering at 7c. per lb. Senega is quiet and obtainable at 65c. per lb. Cascara sagrada has an easy feeling, and 11c. will buy new bark. Jalap is firmer, at 10c. per lb.; and cannabis indica, at 90c. per lb., is easy. Cod-liver oil is quiet, at \$48 per barrel; and buchu-leaves are dull of sale, at 16c. per lb. for round.

BERGEN, June 15, 7.10 P.M.:—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season now amounts to 47,913,000, and the yield to 14,929 barrels of oil. At the corresponding period of 1903 the catch amounted to 45,540,000 cod, and the yield to 2,297 barrels; and at the same time of 1902 the catch was 41,435,000, and the yield 18,616 barrels. In consequence of the fishing at Finnmarken being good, the market is again weaker, finest new noncongealing oil being offered at 155s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen.

ACID, CITRIC, is firm at 1s. 0½d. per lb. for English, and 1s. for foreign.

ACID, TARTARIC.—English is quoted 1s. 0½d. per lb., and foreign 1s.

ANNATTO-SEED.—There is a scarcity on the spot, but a parcel is expected in about a fortnight, from which sales have already been made, subject to approval of sample; 4½d. per lb. is about the price for good red.

ARECA is steady, at 12s. 6d. per cwt.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 220 barrels of St. Vincent were offered, of which 40 sold at 1½d. per lb., chiefly without reserve, for good manufacturing.

ASAETIDA.—A British consular report on the trade of the Persian Gulf during 1903 states that among the principal exports from Bunder Abbas last year was 8,080 cwts. of asafetida, shipped to India. This is a considerable increase on the previous year, and is probably due to the abolition of export-duty.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Rather more inquiry has been shown for Pará and Cartagena descriptions, and there is an actual

scarcity of the latter, while of Pará only a small quantity is offered from second-hands for which 1s. 6½d. per lb. is asked. Genuine pure Maranhão, guaranteed not to contain gurjun oil, is worth 1s. 10d., and less desirable quality is offered at 1s. 7d.

BALSAM PERU.—B.P. quality is obtainable at 4s. 1½d. to 4s. 2d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—A better tone has prevailed in the market for refined this week, and should any demand spring up, it is probable that the present prices will advance. There are sellers of Japanese tablets at 2s. 3d. per lb., but some ask 2s. 4d.; for English bell 2s. 7d. is quoted. It is said that German refiners have refused orders at recent quotations.

A continental report, reviewing the market, states that, contrary to expectation at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, the prices have gone down considerably during the past two months. Dealers were not prepared for this change in the position, in face of the scarcity of crude at the beginning of the war, and until recently there were no offers even from the holders of the monopoly. Although it is presumed that the synthetic camphor is the chief cause of the fall in price, it is also certainly due to the fact that the monopoly has again shipped the crude material to Europe. Whether the shipments will continue remains to be seen. At any rate, the holders of refined have experienced considerable losses through the unexpected course of events. Refined camphor cost in March about 8½m., and the present price is about 5½m. per kilo.

The exports from Japan during the three months ending March were as follows:

	1902	1903	1904
Kin	1,084,057	1,025,897	1,019,315

CANARY-SEED is dearer, owing to the prospects of a short crop in Turkey. Business has been done at 65s. per quarter on the spot, but the quotation for new-crop for shipment is considerably above this price.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Sales of tops have been made at 4s. 3d. per lb., being firm.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady, at 21s. 6d. per cwt.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Further business has been done in the new crop at 40s. per cwt., c.i.f., for shipment per sailer, and 42s., c.i.f., for steamer shipment. Spot sales have been made at about 60s. per cwt., and up to 67s. 6d. is quoted according to age.

CHAMOMILES.—The crop of German chamomiles appears to be fairly good, and is offered at reasonable prices.

CHIRETTA is easier, with sellers at 2¾d. per lb.

CINCHONA.—At the periodical auctions on Tuesday, the exceptionally small supply of 566 packages was offered and practically all sold at and after the sale at an average unit of 1¾d. per lb., against 1¾d. paid at the previous London auction, and about the parity of the last Amsterdam sales. The above sale was the smallest sale on record, the bark containing about 50,000 oz. of quinine sulphate.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona	366	364
Ceylon cinchona	165	99
South American cinchona	35	35
	566	498

The following table shows the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:

	Lbs.
American and Italian factories	24,299
Frankfort-on-M. and Stuttgart factories	18,030
Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	13,670
Messrs. Howards & Sons	12,260
Brunswick factory	9,926
Imperial Quinine-factory	9,850
Druggists, &c.	28,202
Total quantity sold	116,237
Bought in or withdrawn	4,850
Total quantity offered	121,087

The prices paid were as follows:—**EAST INDIAN.**—Succirubra stem chips, ordinary to fair, 2d. to 3½d., renewed ditto 2½d., branch ¾d. to ¾d. Officinalis, natural stem chips and shavings 3½d. to 5½d., ordinary 1¾d. to 2¾d., renewed ditto, 5¾d. to 6¾d., fair to good root 3½d. to 6½d. Ledgeriana, natural stem chips, 4½d. to 5½d.; hybrid 3½d. to 3¾d.

Ledger branch 2½d. to 3¼d.; good root 5½d. per lb. CEYLON.—Red original stem chips and shavings, 4¾d., stem chips and branch 2d. to 2½d. SOUTH AMERICAN.—Fair Bolivian cultivated Calisaya quill 6½d. and damages 2½d. to 4¾d. per lb.

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on June 23 will consist of 8,086 bales and 593 cases, weighing 774,418 kilos., of Java bark, and containing 36,942 kilos. of quinine sulphate. The manufacturing bark contains an average of 5.32 per cent., against 5.18 per cent. for the May auction, and an average of 5.32 per cent. for the ten auctions held at Amsterdam in 1903. During the twelve months ending March the exports from British India were as follows:

	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4
Lbs.	1,917,259	1,579,498	1,108,527
Rupees	4,63,390	4,00,078	2,77,148

The exports of cinchona from Ceylon from January 1 to May 23 have been:—

	1904	1903	1902	1901
Lbs.	69,026	109,590	301,420	320,928

The shipments from Java during the first half of the month amounted to 682,000 Amst. lbs., against 693,000 Amst. lbs. for the corresponding period of June, 1903, and 666,000 Amst. lbs. in 1902.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm, at 14s. per cwt. for common Morocco, and at 15s. for fine.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet, at 21s. per cwt. for Mogador, and at 26s. for old-crop Malta.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—A small sale of middling lump has been taken at 6l. per cwt.

FENUGREEK-SEED is slow of sale, at 7s. per cwt.

GALANGAL.—The exports from Kiungchow (Hoichow), China, during 1903 amounted to 31,539 cwt. (4,557l.), against 19,633 cwt. (3,691l.) in 1902, an increase of 11,906 cwt.

GAMBOGE.—A small business has been done in good Siam pipe at 15l. per cwt. During 1903, 26 tons of gamboge, valued at 5,629l., were exported from Saigon, Cochinchina.

IPECACUANA.—An arrival of 3,500 lbs. of Johore ipecac. has taken place.

JALAP.—Under date of June 4 the "New York Commercial" reports that the market is decidedly firmer on account of scarcity, the bulk of recent arrivals having been refused entry by the Appraisers' Department, owing to their failure to meet requirements of the official test. In connection with the above we understand that several consignments of this new crop (which is probably immature) are being made to London and Hamburg. Quotations in New York have been advanced to 10c. to 10½c. per lb., as to quality and quantity, and in London the market is firm at 5d. to 5½d. per lb., net, as to quality and quantity.

LIME-JUICE is dearer, 1s. 6d. per gal. having been paid for good unracked West Indian.

LINSEED is dearer, at from 33s. 6d. to 38s. per quarter for good to fine quality.

MYRRH is firmly held, the principal seller asking 92s. 6d. for sorts and 6l. 10s. for picked. There is a small inquiry, and bids at rather under these figures have been refused.

OIL, CASTOR, is firmer. Hull make for prompt delivery is quoted 21l. 15s. per ton in barrels, and 2¾d. per lb. in cases, for medicinal quality; firsts is 19l. 5s. in barrels, and 2½d. in cases, ex wharf, London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—As is usual at this time of the year, scarcely any interest is shown in this article, and little business is reported. The lowest quotation on this market is 160s., f.o.b. Bergen, for June, July, and August shipment, and for another brand 165s. per barrel, "free on rails, Hull," is quoted; while yet another agent places the price at 170s., c.i.f. Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 11 that the fishing at Finmarken is still favourable and beyond expectations. This has caused a further decline, and finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil can now be had at 160s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3,252 barrels, against 1,201 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—Steady at 41s. 6d. per cwt. for American. It is reported that the combination control 9,000 barrels.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—*Star aniseed* oil is without improvement, with sellers on the spot at 4s. 10d. per lb. in quantity, and for single cases 4s. 11d. has been paid. *Lemongrass* oil remains very quiet, at 7½d. per oz. *Citronella* oil is steady, at 1s. 1d. per lb. spot, for tins or cases. *Cassia* oil is very dull, with sellers of 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. at 2s. 10d. spot. Both *Bergamot* and *Orange* are advancing.

OLIBANUM.—At auction 384 cases were bought in, including drop at 42s. to 45s. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—The market continues lifeless, and although holders are anxious for business, buyers show no disposition to operate. A few sales of Smyrna manufacturing have been made at 7s. 6d. per lb., and of Persian (under 10 per cent. morphine) at 11s. per lb.

SMYRNA, June 3.—The sales this week amount to 118 cases manufacturing material at from 6s. 3d. to 7s. 2d. per lb., f.o.b., as to quality and conditions. Seven cases of new current have been sold for forward delivery to speculators at 6s. 3d. The following are the present quotations: Current qualities, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b.; Karahissar, as to quality, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; Yerli, as to quality, 6s. 7d. to 7s. 6d.; and Bogaditz, 7s. to 7s. 4d. per lb., f.o.b. Large speculative sales are expected shortly, which may possibly have the effect of delaying a further decline. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 32 cases (new crop), against 16 cases at the corresponding period of last year.

PETROLEUM is quiet. Russian on the spot is quoted 4½d. to 5d. and American 5¼d. to 6d., with water-white 6¼d. to 7d. per gallon.

POTASHES are easier, at 35s. per cwt. for first American, and 36s. for Montreal. First Montreal pearls are worth 40s. per cwt.

QUININE.—The market in second-hands has been extremely quiet, and, the semi-monthly bark-shipments from Java for the first half of the month having been moderate, sellers at 11d. per oz. have appeared. There appears to be a fair consumptive demand.

The exports of quinine, quinine preparations, &c., from Germany during the three months ending March were as follows:

	1902	1903	1904
Kilos.	33,800	41,600	40,300

RHUBARB.—According to reports to hand from China, the new crop does not appear to have yielded good results, as the prices asked are higher than they were last year, and it is also said that the quality of the new leaves much to be desired. Lower prices are therefore not anticipated.

ROSE-PETALS.—The French variety are being offered at rather lower prices as compared with last year, and one importer quotes 1s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f., London, for new red.

ROSIN is dearer, common strained being worth 8s. 6d. per cwt., ex wharf.

SENEGA.—A sudden demand has sprung up, mainly from Hamburg, and a fair quantity has changed hands at 2s. 6d. per lb., net, on the spot, in addition to which 2s. 6½d. net has been paid for single bales. As regards new crop, already a quotation has been received on this market asking 58c., f.o.b., equal to about 2s. 6½d., c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—During the past week the market for delivery for TN has been declining almost daily, the fall in prices being about 8s. per cwt., but a fair business has been done at the lower range, including August 209s. to 208s., October 207s. to 205s., November 204s., and December 205s. to 204s. On the spot small sales of TN Orange have been made at 215s. to 218s. for fair to good genuine.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday, 523 barrels of Jamaica *Ginger* were offered, of which about half sold at steady prices, including good at 44s. 6d. to 45s., fair washed 41s. to 43s. 6d., medium dullish 36s. 6d. to 40s., ordinary to ordinary dullish 32s. to 35s. Of Cochin 126 cases offered, and 27 sold at 31s. for small, medium, and bold cut. Fine cuttings in bags sold at 16s., and fair to good washed rough 18s. 6d. to 20s. per cwt. The offerings of *Pepper* were light, 15 bags of Singapore out of 155 offered, selling at 5½d. for fair; Penang was bought in at 5½d. Privately sellers on the spot ask 5½d. for fair, and for arrival the business includes 30 tons for August-October shipment at 5½d. per lb. *White Pepper* sold with-

out reserve (28) at 8*d.* for fair, and 9*d.* to 9½*d.* for fine. Fair Siam (50) and Penang (30) were bought in at 8*d.* and 8½*d.* per lb. respectively. Fair Singapore is quoted on the spot at 8½*d.*, and fair Penang at 8½*d.* For arrival Singapore is cheaper, with sellers at 7¾*d.*, c.i.f., July-September shipment. *Pimento* quiet, fair being bought in at 3½*d.* per lb. Good red Japanese *Chillies* (200) were bought in at 40s., and broken *Cassia lignea* (100) was bought in at 45s. West Indian *Nutmegs* were 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. lower, being in good supply. *Mace* was easier. Good Penang *Cloves* (15) were bought in at 10*d.* Fair sales of Zanzibar have been made on the spot at 8½*d.* For delivery, business has been on a small scale, and includes June-August at 8½*d.* to 8¾*d.*, closing sellers on Wednesday at 8½*d.*, and to-day June-August has sold at 8*d.* and October-December at 7½*d.*

SULPHUR is rather scarce on the spot, at 6*l.* 5s. per cwt., ex wharf, for commercial flowers, and 6*l.* for *Roll*.

TONKA BEANS.—Some small sales of good frosted Angostura have been made at 2s. 11*d.* per lb. The exports from Trinidad to the United States (according to the report of the U.S. Vice-Consul at Trinidad) were valued at \$248,553 in 1902-3, against \$65,760 in 1901-2, an increase of \$182,000.

TURNERIC.—Small sales of Cochin split bulbs have been made at 7s. 6*d.* per cwt., and of Madras a fair quantity has changed hands at 10s. per cwt. for good bright Rajapora.

WAX, JAPANESE, is easier, small spot sales having been made at 60s. per cwt. The exports from Japan during the three months ending March, 1904, amounted to 1,575,566 kin, against 706,825 kin and 770,389 kin during 1903 and 1902 respectively.

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from June 2 to 8, inclusive: Acetone (@ Antwerp), 5; acid, acetic (@ Terneuzen), 36; acid, carbolic (@ Rotterdam), 10; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 37; acid, pyrogallie (@ Hamburg), 13; acid, tartaric (@ Marseilles) 20, (@ Bari) 69; aloes (@ Hamburg) 38, (@ Mossel Bay) 18; argol (@ Naples), 60; arsenic (@ Paris), 10; bleaching-powder (@ Hamburg), 78; buchu (@ Cape Town), 28; Calabar beans (@ W.C. Africa), 5; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 17; cinchona (@ Colombo) 35, (@ Amsterdam) 117; cream of tartar (@ Marseilles), 35; cumin seed (@ Hamburg), 50; ginger (@ Bombay) 225, (@ Jamaica) 645; gum arabic (@ Suez), 80; gum, unenumerated (@ Bushire), 126 bgs. 101 cs.; honey (@ Palermo) 200, (@ Jamaica) 142, (@ Dominica) 8; kino (@ Cochin), 4; nux vomica (@ Cochin) 800, (@ Calicut) 400 and 300 *in tr.*, (@ Bombay) 148; oil, cajuput (@ Amsterdam), 3; oil, castor (@ Venice), 50 cs.; oil, cod-liver (@ Christiania) 27 brls., (@ Aalesund) 106; oil, eucalyptus (@ Melbourne), 159; oils, essential (@ Messina) 187, (@ Palermo) 51; olibanum (@ Bombay), 438; opium (@ Marseilles), 117; pot-chlorate (@ Gothenburg) 30, (@ Tréport) 170; roots (@ Trieste), 281; sal ammoniac (@ Amsterdam) 21, (@ Ghent) 48; soda chlorate (@ Tréport), 80; sugar of lead (@ Rotterdam), 10; tamarinds (@ Barbados), 101; tartar (@ Rotterdam) 36, (@ Bari) 78; tartar emetic (@ Hamburg), 15; vanilla (@ Mauritius), 16 cs.; wax, bees (@ Bombay) 14, (@ Havre) 22, (@ Coquimbo) 25; wine-lecs (@ Messina), 320.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is nothing new to be reported regarding the condition of the heavy-chemical market, business continuing steadily, though quietly, on the same old lines. Values also show little or no fluctuation of moment.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—New business in this branch is of a quiet character only, but against existing contracts caustic soda, ammonia alkali, soda crystals and saltcake are moving fairly well. Bleaching-powder is dull all round. Chlorates and yellow prussiates of potash and soda are in moderate request, the former being much firmer.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA has a steadier tone again, and Leith quotations show an improvement. Present nearest figures: Beekton 11*l.* 17s. 6*d.*, Beekton terms 11*l.* 15s., London 11*l.* 15s. to 11*l.* 17s. 6*d.*, and Leith 12*l.*, with forward quotation 12*l.* 5s.; Hull 11*l.* 15s.

BENZOLS show a slight improvement, 90-per-cent. being now quoted 9*d.* to 9½*d.* per gal., and 50-per-cent. 7*d.* to 7½*d.* per gal. Aniline oil and salts steady at unaltered figures of 4½*d.* and 4½*d.* per lb. respectively.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE is in steady request, at 57s. 6*d.* to 60s. per ton, free on board or free on rails.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME maintains a fairly steady tone, at 5*l.* 5s. to 5*l.* 10s. per ton, c.i.f.

SATINITE is in rather better request, but principally against contract. Quotations vary between 57s. 6*d.* and 62s. 6*d.* per ton in ordinary casks, according to market.

GREEN COPPERAS is maintained at recent figures, while demand, although not heavy, is nevertheless fairly steady and regular. Best Lancashire makes 37s. 6*d.* to 40s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; Welsh, 11s. to 12s. per ton, in bulk, free on rails.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, June 15.

ACID, CITRIC.—Foreign is quoted at 1s. per lb.

BEESWAX (CHILIAN).—Ten cwt. has been sold at 7*l.* 7s. 6*d.* per cwt.

CALABAR BEANS.—There have been sales from the quay at 3½*d.* per lb. Holders in store ask a higher price.

CANARY-SEED.—Very firm, with buyers at 62s. 6*d.* per qr., but no sellers at the price.

CARNAUBA WAX still continues very firm, though the demand is not quite so keen. Fifty bags of yellow have been sold at 152s. 6*d.* per cwt.

CASTOR OIL.—In the absence of further arrivals of good seconds Calcutta, stocks have been considerably reduced, with large sales at 2½*d.* per lb., and holders now ask 2¾*d.* Considerable business has been done for June-July-August shipment, but the price has not transpired. With further sales of first-pressure French at 2¾*d.*, stocks have been practically cleared in the absence of further arrivals.

CHILIAN HONEY.—A further arrival of 355 barrels will be up for auction to-morrow.

COCOANUT OIL.—Stocks of French Cochin have been entirely cleared, and forward price is very firm at 29*l.* 5s. per ton, c.i.f. Liverpool.

COLZA OIL.—Rather firmer, at 23*l.* 5s. per ton ex quay for prompt delivery, and 23*l.* 12s. 6*d.* September to December.

KOLA-NUTS.—Three bags have been sold at 2*d.* per lb.

LYCOPODIUM.—Hamburg agents report this article as being very scarce. Price is firm at 2s. 9*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

QUILLALA.—There has been rather more inquiry, and sellers continue firm at 17*l.* 10s. to 17*l.* 15s. per ton.

TURPENTINE.—Price continues steady, at 42s. 6*d.* per cwt. for American.

American Drug-market.

New York, June 8.

Business generally is very quiet, and the drug-market is very tame with demand entirely of a hand-to-mouth order.

ALOES.—Curaçao holders generally quote 4c., but would make concessions to induce business.

BUCHU-LEAVES are easy in the absence of important demand; 16c. to 20c. is asked, according to quality.

CAMPFOL is quiet, and only small lots are moving. Makers quote 64c. in barrels.

CASCARA SAGRADA is weaker in the absence of inquiries, and new bark can be bought at 12½c. Old bark is quoted up to 16c.

COD-LIVER OIL is seasonably dull, and little new oil is offering at present prices. On the spot Norwegian oil in small quantities could be bought at \$50 and less in quantity. Oil to order is quoted at \$42.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS).—Spring-dug root is offered at primary sources down to 80c. Prime fall root is easier, and \$1 would buy.

LYCOPODIUM is the centre of considerable interest, and values show an advance to 64c., with 67c. asked for Politz. Supplies are light.

MENTHOL is dull, with little business passing. Sales have been made at \$5, and dealers now ask \$5.10. A slightly better feeling is evidenced.

OPICUM is dull, with quotations down to \$2.60.

MANDRAKE is in better supply, and 9c. will buy.

PEPPERMINT OIL continues firm, with \$3.35 the inside figure for bulk oil.

QUININE is quiet and unchanged, at 24c. Java could be bought at 21c.

Petroleum.

The petroleum-market remains in an unsettled state and business is greatly restricted owing to the action of the importers. The fight between the Standard Oil Company (of which Mr. Rockefeller is the head) and the Shell Transport and Trading Company for the possession of the British oil-market is evidently to be a keen one. The latest intelligence from Liverpool is to the effect that Mr. Rockefeller, who vainly endeavoured to absorb the Shell Company, is losing no time in bringing forward supplies by the aid of steamers of the Anglo-American Oil Company, and capacious reservoirs of the Standard Trust at Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Manchester have this week been filled to their utmost capacity; and so great has been the supply that one of the largest steamers was delayed until additional tanks were brought forward to hold a portion of the cargo. In addition to shipments from the United States, the Russian

sources of supply at the disposal of the Standard Oil Company are being brought into requisition.

Meanwhile there is a movement on foot among the Russian producers of kerosene to form a new combination, and the following firms are reported to have joined it: Messrs. Mantascheff & Co., the Caspian Company, Russian Petroleum and Liquid Fuel Company, Messrs. S. M. Schibaieff & Co., the Russian Oil-exploiting Company, Messrs. Pitoieff & Co., Kavkaz Company, Messrs. Mirzoeff, Rytsky, Zeitlin & Itzkovitch, and Benenson. According to particulars appearing in the Russian Press, the above firms are to elect a committee of six, who shall have the right to effect sales f.o.b. Batoum and Novorossisk. The members of the combine shall not have the right of selling kerosene on their own account, except such quantities as have been previously contracted for, and any firm not complying with this condition shall pay to the combination the full value of the kerosene so sold. Advances may be made up to 60 per cent. of the value of products delivered to the combine. If necessary, the committee shall have power to stop the sale of kerosene altogether. The agreement is stated to be for six months, and will shortly be signed. It is curious to note, however, that neither Nobel nor the Caspian and Black Sea Company, two of the most prominent firms, appear in the above list.

Our Foreign Trade in May.

According to the Board of Trade returns for May, we imported goods to the value of 44,780,098*l.*, being 2,864,992*l.* more than in the corresponding month of 1903. The largest increase was in cotton, after which come grain and flour, dutiable foods and drink, oilseeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours were imported to the value of 902,190*l.*, or 113,418*l.* more than in May, 1903. The total exports for the month were 24,332,089*l.*, showing an increase of 5,063*l.* as compared with 1903. Under the heading of "Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours" there is a decrease of 28,081*l.* on a total of 1,229,174*l.*, but for the five months of this year there is a surplus of 131,343*l.* compared with the corresponding period of 1903. The export trade in medicines declined by 8,720*l.* during May, being 108,351*l.*, and for the five expired months of this year we have now a decrease of 43,000*l.* Of British made quinine and quinine salts 55,344 oz. was sent abroad last month, against 27,854 oz. and 52,427 oz. in the corresponding months of 1903 and 1902; so far this year 315,528 oz. have been exported, or 30,000 oz. more than for the same period of 1903. In addition 25,700 oz. of "foreign" made quinine was also exported, bringing the total for the five completed months to 89,660 oz.

German Ammonium Sulphate.

Nearly 47 per cent., or 65,000 tons of the 140,000 tons produced in Germany last year, was contributed by the syndicate at Bochum, which has added to its list the General Blumenthal works at Recklinghausen, the Dorstfeld works, and the Henrichenburgh colliery at König Ludwig. By a systematic propaganda the syndicate has greatly increased the consumption of ammonium sulphate, and, in addition to the enlarged production, there was imported, in 1903, into Germany, 35,168 tons, principally from Great Britain.

Linseed-oil "Futures."

The New York Produce Exchange has been considering the establishment of a "future" market in linseed oil. Rules governing the trading were recently compiled, and were ratified at a meeting of the leading members on June 3. A set of the rules, as ratified, will be posted on the floor of the Exchange for ten days. They will then be considered by the Board of Managers at its first meeting following the expiration of the above period, and, if adopted by the Board, will then become operative.

Japanese Antimony.

The principal antimony-mine in Japan is situated on the island of Shikoku, and the ore obtained is smelted on the sea-coast at Sanchoha. The method of smelting employed is very simple. A crucible with a small hole bored through its bottom is set upon another crucible. The upper one is filled with powdered ore, covered, and heated from below, coal being used as fuel. The sulphide of antimony in the ore is melted, and drains away from the gangue into the lower crucible, whence it is ladled into moulds. Subsequently the sulphide of antimony is reduced to metal and shipped in boxes.

Pepper-disease in India.

Mr. C. A. Barber, Government Botanist, Madras, has issued a further report on the result of the investigations which he has conducted among the Wynaad pepper-plantations. He has now come to the conclusion that the vines in the Wynaad are suffering from many diseases, and not from

one; that the diseases in the plains are probably of long standing, and therefore no great or sudden diminution in the crops need be feared; and, thirdly, that the diseases will be on the increase for some time to come. Every cultivation, he continues, has its pests and hours of weakness, and these usually come after periods of phenomenal success. The planters in the Wynaad have been accustomed to gather in heavy crops year after year. Mr. Barber says it is now for them to decide whether it is worth while to make a strong effort to save the industry from what appears to be its "evil day." He outlines the policy briefly as follows: "If we have passed the stage when merely cultural operations will bring relief—and by these I mean the various lines of experiment which have been suggested from time to time—there remains nothing but to infuse new vigour into the stock by seminal reproduction. It is not a question of getting new varieties of pepper, although that would be a legitimate and interesting line of work, but the plants have been long propagated vegetatively, and this mode of reproduction nearly always sooner or later renders the race liable to disease."

Natural and Synthetic Indigo in Japan.

The increase in the import of German artificial indigo into Japan during the past five years has been remarkable, as will be seen by a glance at the following figures, which show the imports for all Japan from the principal indigo-producing centres:

Year	British India		Dutch Indies		Germany	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
1898	2,257,678	215,414	58,505	7,435	817	83
1899	1,833,389	215,097	387,507	65,308	17,484	5,297
1900	1,768,453	242,910	560,148	125,762	41,198	11,371
1901	1,036,618	146,268	433,245	86,468	102,278	25,171
1902	942,842	120,872	401,345	79,193	431,088	101,784

It is not due to any falling-off in quality that Indian indigo has lost the position it formerly held, but to the fact that the increased duties which came into force on January 1, 1899, caused consumers to buy more and more of the better sorts. Duty is levied at the rate of 12.953 yen per 100 kin (1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per 133*½* lbs.), irrespective of the quantity of indigotin contained, and, much to the disadvantage of vegetable indigo, the German artificial indigo has been passed by the Japanese Customs at the same rate of duty. It is understood that the German artificial indigo made by the Badische factory contains about 98 per cent indigotin and costs about 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb., whereas Indian indigo, though only costing from a third to one-half and analysing from 30 per cent. to 55 per cent. indigotin, has the same duty per lb. to pay. As India has not acceded to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, Indian indigo is expected to suffer still further, as the statutory tariff was raised from April 1, 1903, to 21.422 yen per 100 kin. Under the most-favoured-nation clause, German and Dutch indigos, protected by the Anglo-Japanese conventional tariff, will continue to pay 12.953 yen, so the future for Indian importers is anything but bright. Against the increase in duty, large quantities of Indian indigo are expected to be imported before it comes into force, so that 1903 is not likely to show the falling-off that it otherwise would do.

DRUG-IMPORTS INTO NORWAY.—The Board of Trade intimate that they have received through the Foreign Office a copy of a law which has been passed by the Norwegian Legislature relating to the importation and sale of apothecaries' goods and patent medicines, the substance of which is as follows: Goods of the retail sale of which apothecaries have the monopoly may be imported into Norway, under certain specified conditions and to the extent authorised by the law, by the following persons only: (a) Persons in charge of apothecaries' shops; (b) manufacturers and artisans (for use in their own trade or industry); (c) persons in charge of scientific institutions and laboratories (for use in such institutions); (d) licensed traders; (e) such persons as shall have obtained a special permit from the King. The goods imported by classes (c) and (d) must not be disposed of to others. The King may prescribe more precise rules with regard to the importation of drugs, and may prohibit the sale of specified medicaments, the composition of which is kept secret (*arkana*).

Stamping Proprietaries at the Cape.

The Proposed Bill; Deputations to the Cape Treasury, and the Result of the Matter.

IN several issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST recently we printed cabled information regarding the proposed imposition of a tax upon imported proprietary medicines, and a spirit-tax of 15s. per proof gallon on imported tinctures. The latter has been agreed to under the existing law. The tax on proprietary medicines was part of a "Bill to impose an Excise-duty upon beer and spirits, and to provide for taxation of incomes, to amend the law relating to stamps and licences, and to provide for a duty on the estates of deceased persons." It was down for second reading on May 13. Clause 68 of the Bill, dealing with

PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,

was the penultimate clause of the third part of the Bill, which it is proposed shall take effect from July 1, 1904, and was as follows:

Medicines shall be liable to stamp-duty if the maker, preparer or seller has or claims to have any occult secret or art or any exclusive right in or title to the making or the preparing thereof; or if the medicines have been, now are, or shall hereafter be patented; or if the medicines have been, now are, or shall hereafter be, by any public notice or advertisement, or by any written or printed papers or handbills, or by any label or words, written or printed, affixed to or delivered with the medicines, held out or recommended as a nostrum or proprietary medicine, or as a specific, or as beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of any ailment affecting the human body. All patent or proprietary medicines shall have affixed to the containing package stamps provided for the purpose of the values set forth in Schedule II. of this Act in such manner that the contents cannot be removed without the destruction of the stamps. Any person being the importer of, proprietor or owner, maker or compounder of, and every person vending or exposing for sale, or keeping ready for sale, any patent or proprietary medicines without having affixed to the package containing the same the stamp or stamps by law required shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10*l*.

RATES OF DUTY.

	£	s.	d.
Where the packet, box, bottle, phial, or other inclosure with its contents shall not exceed the price or value of 1 <i>s.</i> ...	0	0	1
Where it shall exceed 1 <i>s.</i> and not exceed 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ...	0	0	3
" " 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ...	4	0	0
" " 4 <i>s.</i> ...	10	0	1
" " 10 <i>s.</i> ...	20	0	2
" " 20 <i>s.</i> ...	30	0	3
" " 30 <i>s.</i> ...	50	0	10
" " 50 <i>s.</i> ...	1	0	0

TRADE OPINION.

The proposal received the immediate and unanimous opposition of the trade in Cape Colony, and deputations were organised to wait upon the Treasurer. The representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was present, and sends us a transcript of his shorthand notes, which we print herewith; for although the proposal has for the present been abandoned, it will come up again in another form.

A deputation consisting of the following gentlemen—Messrs. A. Walsh (Lennon, Limited), H. Evans (P. J. Petersen & Co.), J. McJannet (McJannet & Co., East London), J. A. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew & Co.), W. K. Mager (Queens-town), Geo. Darroll (Cleghorn's Pharmacy, Cape Town), and E. W. Raven (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.)—waited on the Assistant-Treasurer on May 11, 1904.

Mr. J. D. Cartwright, M.L.A., who introduced the deputation, said that it consisted of gentlemen representing the interests of chemists of Cape Town, East London, Port Elizabeth, and Queenstown, and, indirectly, the interests of the trade right through the Colony, and the subject they wished to discuss was the future of the new taxation proposals in which they were particularly interested. He would call upon them to state their case, for they were better qualified to state their disabilities than he was.

Mr. Walsh said what they wished to know was how the tax was to be imposed.

The Assistant-Treasurer: In exactly the same manner as it is imposed in England.

Mr. Walsh: Then are we to understand that all the im-

ported goods at present paying 25 per cent. are to pay a still further tax?

The Assistant-Treasurer: That is the patent and proprietary medicines as detailed in the Bill.

Mr. Walsh: Are you going to take the particular schedule adopted by the Customs?

The Assistant-Treasurer: Well, I am not quite sure on that point, but you will notice we give a definition of what is a patent and proprietary medicine. I will read the definition if you will allow me. (Definition read.) That is taken from the English law. I would like to remind you that although these medicines pay stamp-duty at home and again pay duty here, if you will apply to the British Government you will get a rebate.

Mr. Walsh: The only way in which such medicines can be sent out to this country without stamps is when the proprietor ships the stuff on his own account. The small man sending an order is bound to pay both duties. All the large patent-medicine people in England who are doing any trade in this country now are obliged to open depôts in the Colony to which they can send their goods.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Why can't they continue?

Mr. Walsh: Well, they will; but small people can't.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Then it would be cheaper for them to get it here.

Mr. Walsh: Yes, but they have got to pay the profit here. They pay another profit. If the stamps are once affixed there is absolutely

NO OPPORTUNITY OF OBTAINING A REFUND.

If the proprietor likes to ship out to us so that it remains his property when arrived in this Colony, then he is allowed by the Inland Revenue to ship without stamps. I take it that you are going to differentiate between what the Customs class as patent and proprietary and what you would class as such, because, if you adopt that regulation it will not include a good deal of stuff that the Customs charge on. The Customs Convention contains exactly the same wording. They give no definition, so they take it on all. Take the Customs charge on account of goods being brought cut under a trade-mark, 25 per cent. Take that line alone which has an enormous sale in this country. If you are going to compel those people to stamp with a 1*d.* stamp all their goods, not worth more than 6*d.* a bottle for retail purposes, you are going to seriously handicap a local business. They have a depôt here for the purpose of supplying South Africa, a large trade in Johannesburg, Natal, Orange River Colony, and Rhodesia. If you compel them to stamp goods here, the business cannot be done from this country—their depôt will have to be removed elsewhere, where they will be able to do their trade without putting on this stamp which you propose to make them affix. There are a very large number of businesses of similar description which will be affected in the same way. Take, for instance, Port Elizabeth or East London. If the patent-medicine stamp, according to the schedule, has to be affixed to all these goods sold in this Colony, not one of the traders north of the Orange River will be able to purchase either in East London or Port Elizabeth, because the Natal people will be able to undersell them by 10 per cent., and that will more than pay the extra cost of carriage on goods delivered to them. If you compel these traders to go for one branch of their business to Natal, the other branches of sorting-up trade will very soon follow. People will not be bothered by getting one class of goods from one country and one class from another. You will lose a very large quantity of sorting-up business and also the railway-carriage and duty.

The Assistant-Treasurer: The duty will not be much if it goes out of the Colony—only 5 per cent.

Mr. Cartwright: Yes, but there are open stocks.

Mr. Walsh: Take the border towns like Aliwal North and Mafeking. A very large proportion—in fact, I might say all—of their business is with the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal. Now, if these people have to pay an extra tax on medicines, they will not get their supplies from Mafeking, but from Johannesburg, and other goods will follow the patent-medicine trade. With Kimberley and Aliwal North the trade will naturally

GO TO BLOEMFONTEIN,

and the consequence will be that trade in those centres will be very seriously affected. It might be the idea of the Government to frame a system by which the goods going into the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will not pay this tax, but from open stocks it would be impracticable. It would necessitate people on the border keeping two sets of goods, and you know the frailty of human nature: perhaps the assistants would not be able to discern between the stamped and unstamped goods. Another point is that you

state in your schedule that the stamp is to be charged upon the price or value of the article. Now, is that to be the retail selling-price or the wholesale price? Is it to be the price in the coast town or the price in the back fields in Kenhardt, Gordonia, &c.?

The Assistant-Treasurer: You could not possibly expect to charge Kenhardt the same duty as here. It costs more to get it up. I take it it would be on the cost-price.

Mr. Walsh: If you take it as the cost-price and you put it on Kenhardt goods, who is going to decide whether cost-price is fair or not? Is it to be the selling cost-price or the manufacturer's cost-price? When the stamp-duty was started in England they put a tax of 1½d. on a shilling article which became 1s. 1½d., and it has practically remained so to the present date. But if you retail here in Cape Town at 1s. and you affix the 1d. stamp upon it, when that article gets up to Kenhardt or Gordonia it would be sold at 1s. 6d., and, according to the ordinary acceptance of the law on patent medicines, it would have to pay a further 2d. duty—that is the law in England. It is not necessary to show the face-value with imported goods, because not so long ago there was a case of some French medicine, marked at 3f., which had 3d. stamps attached to it, but a man was prosecuted because he did not put a 6d. stamp on when he sold the medicine for 3s. If the retailer has to put the stamp on when he sells it, in accordance with the value he sells it for, supervision is going to be more costly than the revenue from the tax. If the wholesaler has to put it on, the tax on an article which sells for 1s. 6d. will be 3d., and the same article in coast ports will only pay a penny.

The Assistant-Treasurer: That shows the need for Federation, doesn't it?

Mr. Walsh: Have you thought in any way about how you are to collect this tax upon medicines that come in by parcel-post? A fairly large quantity of what are called "secret medicines" come in by parcel-post to this country. Are these parcels to be opened, and is the stamp to be affixed by the Post Office authorities, or are they to go scot free?

The Assistant-Treasurer: Our difficulty as against England is that we have four different countries to deal with.

Mr. Walsh: In regard to the question of exemptions, are there to be any?

The Assistant-Treasurer: I should take it not unless they are provided for in the Act.

Mr. Walsh: Then every bottle of Dutch medicine will require to be stamped, which means that the tax is going to be paid by the country people and farmers who have no doctors. Another point that I would like to bring to notice is that no country in the world has adopted the patent-medicine stamp except as a war-tax. The English stamp was originally introduced as a war-tax.

The Assistant-Treasurer: That is a very good reason for us. We could pay our compensation and war expenditure with it.

Mr. Walsh: Well, the probability is that this will be known as the war-tax.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Does it work well in England—does it go smoothly?

Mr. Walsh: I think there is no tax in England that

HAS CREATED MORE DISSATISFACTION

and more trouble to the Inland Revenue. The Inland Revenue have fought it as a source of revenue, and pretty much on their own side. Quite lately they have come round to another way of thinking, and have given the chemist himself a better position than the ordinary patent-medicine vendor, and it is now decreed that any man can bring out a proprietary article, if he states on the label that it is made on certain published formula. He can recommend it for almost anything he likes and can tell people that he is the only man who knows how to make up the stuff. This has become such an advantage to the chemist that within the last four months there have been two books published which have been accepted by the Inland Revenue as containing prescriptions which can be made up without stamp-duty, and there are

SOMETHING LIKE 5,000 RECIPES

in those books, so you can imagine that this is going to affect the stamp-duty. Of course, if you will give chemists here a similar exemption, they perhaps will be able to assist you, but, as the thing stands now, we look upon it that the tax is a serious tax upon the chemist, and that it will divert trade, and, speaking generally, it is not in the interests of the Colony that it should be levied.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Of course it is necessary that new taxation should be brought in, and of course the idea started originally was to get at things like Pink pills and Seigel's syrup. Perhaps the deputation could suggest an alternative proposal.

Mr. Walsh: I can tell you this: I hold no brief for Pink

pills, Doan's pills, or any other, but I think you are making a mistake when you imagine that those people are making enormous profits. In proportion to the amount of money that they risk

THEIR PROFITS ARE NOT LARGE.

It is quite true that the cost of the material is intrinsically small, but then you must look at the thousands of pounds they are spending for the purpose of catching trade, and the amount spent on labour. If you attempt to tax those people here, without having the other countries who are in the Convention absolutely at one with you, it will do you no good, because you will drive the manufacturers to other countries where they can carry on business without the iniquity of this particular tax, and you charge these people 25 per cent. already on the value of goods that come in.

The Assistant-Treasurer: But you say the value of the stuff from which they manufacture is intrinsically small.

Mr. Walsh: These patent-medicine vendors keep your newspapers going, and they contribute to the revenue in their licences.

The Assistant-Treasurer: They pay chemist's licence and they pay importer's licence, but so do all other merchants.

Mr. Walsh: You talk about the enormous profits, but I will take an instance where the value of the goods sold to the public is enormously in advance of the cost as compared with the pill-trade. You take 7½ per cent. on artificial flowers, cheap ribbons, and untrimmed straw hats. You go down to the leading drapers here and you see a hat for five guineas. You ask these people what is the intrinsic value of those goods; if they can make it 7s. 6d. it is the most they can do.

The Assistant-Treasurer: You don't suggest a tax in that direction as an alternative, do you?

Mr. Walsh: No. I raise it to point out that you are singling out one trade because it has an enormous profit.

The Assistant-Treasurer: What stake in the country has the Pink Pill Company got—have they invested money in landed property or buildings?

Mr. Walsh: They rent property.

The Assistant-Treasurer: But they don't spend money in this country.

Mr. Walsh: Well, the income-tax will touch that, and you are getting at them twice in your proposal.

The Assistant-Treasurer: So are we getting at everybody else twice—you might say we are getting at cigarettes twice.

Mr. Walsh: I have nothing to do with cigarettes; those are luxuries, and you can hardly call medicine a luxury. It seems to be the idea of the Government, directly a man starts business here that has not been started before, to step in and specially tax him. After a man has risked all his money, the moment he gets a return

YOU ARE GOING TO NOBBLE HIM.

The Assistant-Treasurer: But it is the man who purchases Pink pills who will have to pay.

Mr. Cartwright: Mr. Walsh's argument is that by imposing these stamp-duties you are going to chase the company out of the Colony.

Mr. Walsh: Yes, they will move from here to Natal, and will do all their trade from Natal. You will do away with that factory absolutely and entirely.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Do they make the pills here?

Mr. Walsh: They bottle and wrap them here.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Then it is of course all exempt from the English stamp-duty.

OTHER CHEMIST'S ADVOCATES.

Mr. Harry Evans: Another thing I would like to point out in amplification of what Mr. Walsh said. It is not alone Pink pills who have headquarters in this Colony, but all patent medicines have; and if you put down as an average staff, say, thirty hands for each of these people, which I think is a very moderate estimate, it would mean, if the headquarters were shifted, at least 400 people thrown out of employment or shifted. Take firms like Lennon, Heynes Mathew, Petersens (ourselves), a great deal of the work of the store is the manufacture of Dutch medicines. We manufacture in Cape Town for Bloemfontein and Johannesburg, our other houses. I suppose that with packers for packing stuff, girls and boys employed in washing bottles, we employ fifty hands on Dutch medicines. If you take away our ability to supply the other two houses we will have to dismiss half those hands straight away. Heynes, Mathew & Co. will have to do the same, and more especially in the Eastern Province, where practically all transit-trade into the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal is. I think, simply as a rough estimate, the number of hands thrown out of employment in Cape Colony alone, by the imposition of this patent-medicine stamp would be, to put it safely, 500 at one stroke. It is a serious item for the country, and it is a question whether the circulation of money caused by these people is not of far greater value to the Colony than what you will impose on stamps; half the

trade is gone, and not nearly so much to put stamps on. You say, again, all articles value 1s. to have a 1d. stamp. Now, take Dutch medicines sold at 2s. 6d., a dozen less 5 per cent. They are, *pro rata*, to pay 1d. a bottle on 2s. 6d., a dozen the same as on stuff costing 10s. a dozen. If so, that tax will be 33½ per cent., and will fall on absolutely the poorest people in the country.

Mr. Raven (Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.): Mr. Walsh has made a very clear statement. As regards ourselves, we are not classified as patent-medicine proprietors in England. None of our goods in England bear the patent-medicine stamp. We manufacture "tabloids," no nostrums, no secret medicines at all, but in the Customs tariff they charge us 25 per cent. duty. Any chemist in this country can make salicylate of soda and bromide of potassium, but he cannot call it "tabloid" brand. There is no secret in the manufacture.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Your stamp of medicines are free in England, are they not? They pay no stamp-duty? I may say that the original Bill contained a clause that the proprietor would pay the same as in England, so that, if exempt there, he would be exempt here. Well, that is a point I will bring forward. Medicines which consist of pure drugs are not liable to the duty, such as menthol, pepsin, &c.

HOW WILL IMPORTED MEDICINES BE STAMPED?

Mr. Harry Evans: One point I omitted. If the tax is imposed, say a chemist imports 120 dozen Browne's chlorodyne, landed at docks. How are you going to put stamps on? Is a man going down to the docks to label it before it comes through the Customs, or are you going to trust the chemist to put the stamps on in store?

The Assistant-Treasurer: Well, I take it they would have to be stamped in exactly the same manner as new stocks.

Mr. Cartwright: Then you would not go into your warehouse and put stamps on the stock, but you would stamp it as you sell it?

Another Member: That is not allowed in England. The manufacturer has to stamp the stuff while on his shelves, and if even an assistant neglects to put the stamp on, the employer is liable to fine. I think it would be absolutely impossible to check putting the stamp on, because you will want an enormous staff. In the country it is not the chemist only who sells the patent medicines, but every store-keeper.

The Assistant-Treasurer: We have an inspection of stores now; we have only to put the inspector on the track.

Another Member: Take some of these roadside places in the country. The sale of medicines by those stores during the time of *Nachtmaal* is enormous, and how are you going to check whether the stamp is used or not? It is an utter impossibility unless you are going to put a man in every store. That is possibly why in England they compel the manufacturer, before he lets the stuff out of his place, to put the stamps on.

The Assistant-Treasurer: I suppose that would be considered here as a hardship by the wholesale man.

A Member: I would not go so far as to say "hardship." I would put it a little stronger. It would mean that every bulk package would have to be opened and stamped.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Can you tell me, Mr. Walsh, what is the proportion of

PATENT MEDICINES MANUFACTURED IN THIS COLONY

compared with imported patent medicines?

Mr. Walsh: I cannot give you any idea, having no data to go upon.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Assuming we were to exempt all these Dutch medicines, would that foster the industry and aid the trade here?

Mr. Walsh: Yes, it would.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Then if we are advised by the Customs of importations of proprietary medicines, we would come down on the man and say, "We see from the Customs returns you have imported so much and you must pay the duty." From what you have put forward it looks as if we are going to have a lot of trouble.

A Member: Another point which has been overlooked is that the manufacturer in England must fix the stamp so that in opening the bottle or packet the stamp is defaced. If the seller is going to fix another stamp to be defaced in a similar manner, do you expect him to open every wrapper to affix the stamp properly?

The Assistant-Treasurer: Our idea was that it should be fixed across the top of the bottle.

A Member: Then we should have to open every package so that this stamp is placed across the cork of the bottle. I don't think the public would tolerate it.

Mr. Walsh: The English regulation is that it must be fixed to the package so that in opening the package the stamp will be destroyed.

Mr. J. A. Mathew (Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co.): I fully confirm what has been said.

ONE POINT YOU HAVE NOT THOUGHT OF

—that is, giving a longer time for carrying out these alterations, because from the 1st July leaves a very short time indeed. They should be given at least six months to work off their old stocks. Stocks had been sold to people in the country, and they cannot come on them to stamp the packages. Our name is on them, therefore we should be liable if they were not stamped. I fully endorse what Mr. Walsh has said—that if you carry out the tax on colonial proprietary articles it will be an injustice. It will be choking off an industry very valuable to the Colony. The wholesale man will have very considerable trouble; if he wants to send 12 dozen chlorodyne to a country place he has to open the package—immense trouble, for which he will get no recompense.

Mr. Walsh: Another point is that you are going to work on the English Act. Eno's fruit salt does not pay duty in England. No article that is used for the preparation of mineral water is liable, and they reckon that Eno's is mineral matter. It is a laboured interpretation.

Mr. Cartwright: There is one point before you reply, Mr. Collard, which I should like to accentuate. Mr. H. Evans has already mentioned that where you get a very low-priced article retailed at 3d. or 6d., to fix a penny stamp on such an article is a very great hardship. Again, it will necessitate small up-country chemists keeping a very large stock of stamps, and they will now know what they require, and beyond this I think the deputation has pointed out to you that the imposition of this tax will be a very serious drawback to the trade, and that it will undoubtedly affect the revenue of the Colony in an indirect way, which may be greater than any direct advantage that we may gain. Before I sit down I hope that every member of the deputation will think the matter over and further communicate any other idea or suggestion which may occur to him, more particularly in the direction of some alternative scheme such as that referred to by Mr. Walsh, to exempt some of these medicines and get at them in some other way—increased licences, for instance, so as to make it a far easier form. I simply throw out the idea. We have this big deficiency in the revenue, and we have got to meet it.

The Assistant-Treasurer: I am sorry, gentlemen, that Mr. Walton was unable to meet you this morning. He has several Committees on in the House, and I understand that Mr. Walsh was particularly anxious to put the matter forward. I can only say that what has been said has been taken down, and I shall read it over carefully, study the difficulties that have been mentioned, and submit them to the Treasurer. He is, of course, the Government, and I have no doubt that, as far as possible, an effort will be made to meet your wishes, but that a tax of some kind must be imposed is necessary. The suggestion that we should exempt medicines manufactured in the Colony and collect stamp-duty on the advices we get from the Customs, will be laid before the Treasurer.

Mr. Cartwright, on behalf of the deputation, thanked the Assistant-Treasurer, and they then withdrew.

A DEPUTATION FROM THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY,

consisting of the President (Mr. J. S. North), Messrs. George Darroll, James Jones, John Hall, E. W. Raven, W. Strange, and F. Varley, waited upon the Assistant-Treasurer on May 20, in reference to the new Taxation Act. Mr. J. Garlick, M.L.C., introduced the deputation.

Mr. J. S. North said that the Society represented the chemists generally throughout the Colony. The proposed patent and proprietary tax was not only unworkable, in his opinion, but would debar the colonial chemist from putting his specialities on the South African market, since they looked upon South Africa as a whole, and not merely as the Cape Colony. If it was the intention of the Government to put an extra tax on patents emanating from overseas, then he would suggest an extra duty on these products.

The Assistant-Treasurer pointed out that the Customs-Union Convention must be adhered to, and as the present convention remained in force for some time yet, the question of levying extra duty could not be entertained.

Mr. North wanted to know how they were to distinguish a patent or proprietary medicine. In England they had no end of bother in the matter. If a chemist put up his own "liver-mixture" and said it was a remedy for liver-complaint, then it had to be stamped unless the label could be manipulated to read within the law.

The Government Representative: If they are exempt in England, then they will be exempt here.

Mr. North: We shall have to have all our proprietary medicines stamped, and as a number get spoiled, we shall lose the value of the stamps.

The Government Representative was understood to reply that all spoiled stamps would be allowed for, while

The Assistant-Treasurer pointed out that on the removal of stamped articles beyond the frontier, the stamps would be allowed for.

Mr. Garlick pointed out that a considerable number of persons were interested in the medicine-business, and if the stamp-tax was enforced it would drive these people out of the Colony. He also wanted to know how the Government proposed to deal with the border towns. He further pointed out that his firm had a branch at Potchefstroom, in the Transvaal, and they dealt in medicines, which were procured from Port Elizabeth; but if the medicines had to be stamped, then the trade would go elsewhere. As to the rebate in such instances, he had had that very day an experience of getting a simple matter of a power of attorney signed and registered to recover a paltry debt, and it took altogether too long with one thing and another. Proceeding, the speaker hinted that to get a rebate of a few pounds on stamps sent over the border, would take up quite too much time, and to him the scheme seemed unworkable.

Mr. North then read a message that he had received by wire from the Chemists' Association at Kimberley, who expressed themselves in a most decided manner. It would be irritating and unworkable, they declared, and suggested an increased duty on imported articles, but that colonial proprietaries should be free from the tax.

AS TO THE SPIRIT-DUTY.

all used for medicinal purposes should be free from duty. The South African Pharmaceutical Association wired from their headquarters at East London that they viewed with alarm the proposal of the Government to introduce a patent-medicine stamp. Besides being unworkable, it would drive the business to the neighbouring Colonies, and the loss of revenue accruing from such a departure would be more than counterbalanced by the loss of revenue resulting from the trade conducted from points outside the Colony. The S.A.P.A. suggested that all dealers in patent and proprietary medicines, in view of the Government's urgent need of funds, should be specially licensed.

The Assistant-Treasurer: What do you consider a fair tax in this connection?

Mr. North thought 12. per annum.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Remember there are a lot of little up-country stores selling medicines.

Mr. North: We do not think they ought to be allowed to sell medicines—more especially those containing poisons—when there is a chemist's shop within reasonable distance. Continuing, he pointed out that many chemists only had a very small place—one room, in fact—and the clause said that everything displayed for sale, which meant the entire stock, must be stamped.

The Government Representative: Yes, all goods displayed must be stamped.

Mr. Garlick: That is so. The Act clearly provides for that.

Mr. Jones wanted to know how it all would affect the manufacturer. Would that individual be allowed to send his goods across the border unstamped; further, would he be allowed to supply local wholesale firms unstamped for the same purpose?

The Assistant-Treasurer: Certainly.

Mr. Jones: With regard to the duty on imported proprietary medicines, they already pay 20 or 25 per cent., which is very heavy. Is it worth the trouble to bother about colonial articles, since the average chemist does not sell more than two or three a day of his own products? Mr. Jones went on to say that the stamp-idea could not be worked in Great Britain, and referred to the constant friction between the chemists and the officials at Somerset House.

Mr. Jones must have spent a great deal of time

LOOKING UP HIS "C. & D." FOR ANOMALIES.

since he came to the Treasury armed with copies of that journal, and cited case after case where the home officials blundered, and he wanted to know, if the Stamp Act could not be worked in England with a small country and about forty million people, how were they going to do it here with a very few people in a very big country? The Government Representative seemed to be rusty as to the population of the British Isles, for he had got it down at a ridiculous figure, whereupon Mr. Jones disabused his mind on that point.

Mr. H. Magness-Elgar pointed out that if the stamp was put on, such firms as Dr. Williams's Medicine Company, the Foster-McClellan Company, the proprietors of Bile Beans and Seigel's Syrup—all of whom spent thousands of pounds per annum by using the Cape Post Office—would undoubtedly move to the neighbouring Colonies, and the Government would still have to distribute their advertising-matter and parcels, but without benefit to themselves, since the country from which they were mailed would get the money they so expended.

The Assistant-Treasurer admitted that this was a good point.

Mr. Magness-Elgar wanted to know what a patent and proprietary medicine is, and

The Assistant-Treasurer said that articles would require to be submitted when there was any doubt.

The Government Representative said that the English Act would be followed as far as possible, which prompted

Mr. George Darroll to retort that it would then only be a matter of altering their labels as they did in Great Britain, consequently the very end the Government had in view would be defeated, since it would all mean that they (the chemists) would find out loopholes in the law, and act accordingly. He did not feel so strongly on the question of stamps on patents as he did on the spirit-duty question, and he would refer to this later, but, as he had already heard mentioned on a previous visit, he failed to see how the stamping of articles that were valued at, say, 1s. in Cape Town, and 1s. 6d. up-country—he failed to see why a country client should have to pay 2d. more stamp-tax than a town one. How did they propose to adjust this matter? What about all the additional expense of supervising stores?

The Assistant-Treasurer replied that they already had means to deal with it.

Mr. North: Qualified men?

The Government Representative: No, but they would be under the direct supervision of those who would be in a position to say whether an article was liable or not under the Act.

The Assistant-Treasurer: We should work sympathetically with the chemist.

Mr. North: I trust more sympathetically than at present. (Laughter.)

Mr. Garlick: I think that the point of using the Cape Post Office is a strong one, and cannot be too strongly forced home. If we force these men out of Cape Town who are already here, we shall keep those away who want to come. And we shall have the same amount of work to do for them in our Post Office, and yet will lose their money. At present Cape Town is the centre for all the biggest concerns, but if that tax went on it would not remain so.

Mr. John Hall endorsed all that had been said. He hoped that if the stamp-tax came into force they would make the manufacturer affix the stamps as in Great Britain.

The Assistant-Treasurer said that he saw the difficulties, but as they all knew

THE GOVERNMENT NEEDED MONEY.

He would place all that had been said before the Treasurer, together with his own views on the subject. It would seem that it was not the tax that the chemists objected to so much as the fact that it was unworkable in their opinion.

Mr. George Darroll made a lengthy speech on the spirit question. He wanted medicinal tinctures to come in as medicines at 7½ per cent., and said that to get standardised products they had to import them. If they depended on local spirit for making their tinctures, then it would be impossible to keep to the standard. In medicine, they wanted the best—they wanted the B.P. paramount in this Colony—and a duty on medicinal tinctures certainly would not help them. They would have to rely on the local production; they would have to rely on the brandy industry for their spirit, and no matter how you dealt with spirit so produced it was unsuitable for the manufacture of medicinal preparations. He felt very strongly on the point, and sincerely trusted that the Government would not place a spirit-duty on medicinal products. He noted that a member had said that the Government lost 200,000l. per annum because a duty was not placed on imported tinctures. Now, the total duty collected on whisky for last year was only 360,000l., and he need not further comment on that.

The Assistant-Treasurer: Well, won't this tend towards the production of a better spirit in this Colony?

Mr. Darroll said that he could not use the stuff for making tinctures—he could not rely on it.

The Assistant-Treasurer said that they had received a despatch from the High Commissioner in connection with this matter, and he would also place the question before the Treasurer as he had promised to do with the stamps.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY'S DECISION.

The part of the Bill dealing with the proposal (including a tax on cigarettes) was reached in the House of Assembly on May 18, and it was agreed by 41 votes to 38 that it should go forward to the Committee stage. This was reached on Monday, May 23, when the following discussion took place:

Mr. Merriman asked the Treasurer whether he was to go on with the last two schedules. He believed that there would be a lot of time taken up in discussing these schedules, and it would greatly facilitate business if they now determined what the course of action was to be.

Dr. Jameson said he understood that there was a good deal of feeling amongst hon. members with regard to the taxation proposals in these schedules; and that to abandon them would facilitate business. The Government was anxious to get on with the business, and proposed to take the sense of the House now on the question of whether the two schedules should be withdrawn.

Mr. Zietsman said that the proposed tax on cigarettes was embodied in the two schedules referred to. Surely it was not proposed to withdraw this tax?

Colonel Harris thought they might do without these taxes this year. The only thing he was afraid of was that, if next year they were 100,000% short, the taxes in the two schedules would not be brought forward again, but that De Beers would be called upon to meet the deficit. If, however, it was understood that next year 100,000% were required, and the money would be raised by taxes in the direction of those which it was now suggested should be dropped, he would now support the deletion of the two schedules.

Mr. Walton: We cannot bind ourselves to any particular taxes for next year.

Colonel Harris: The Treasurer can promise to do his best. (Laughter.)

Mr. Merriman said they had to look to their position under the Customs Convention, and he was afraid they might have the cigarette manufacturers setting up factories in Bloemfontein, and getting their manufactured article into the Colony free. Then, a tax on every box of pills would be very difficult to collect. He thought, although there was no objection to the principle of these taxes, it would be better to postpone them until next year.

Mr. De Waal said that the machinery for levying and collecting a tax on cigarettes and patent medicines would be very complex and difficult in the working, and he submitted that the Government should withdraw these taxes for the present. He thought it would be better to leave the taxes in Schedule 3 over until next year, when they could have a revision of the stamp-duties.

Mr. King thought both schedules should be withdrawn. The greatest argument against them was that they did not violate the letter, but the spirit, of the Convention.

Dr. Jameson proposed that the Chairman should take the sense of the House on the question.

The Chairman then put the question, and declared the Noes had it.

Our Cape correspondent adds: "The trade have won for the time being, but the matter will come up again in a year or so, probably in the shape of big changes when the Customs Union Conference sits some eighteen months hence."

DOG ATE SEIDLITZ-POWDER.

JOHN SNYDER, fourteen years old, of Ogle Street, Manayunk, has a pet fox-terrier, which he has taught to do tricks. One morning John was sent to Anderson's drug-store, Main and Totton Streets, to get a Seidlitz-powder. When he started home John gave the package to the dog to carry in its mouth.

While the terrier was trotting along after John it suddenly swallowed the powder. A short time later the effervescing began, and the animal ran wild, frothing at the mouth.

Persons walking along the street saw the dog and thought it was mad. There was a scramble for places of shelter, and the poor little animal ran hither and thither, butting trolley-poles and lamp-posts in agony.

After much difficulty John succeeded in capturing his pet, and carried it home in his arms. The paroxysms subsided in a short time, and the dog seemed little the worse for its experience.

This we take from the Philadelphia "Alumni Report," which adds: "The following curious epitaph is of interest in connection with the above; it shows that human beings do not always fare as well as dogs:

"Here lies the body of Susan Ann Lowder,
Who died from drinking a Seidlitz-powder.
Called from this world to her heavenly rest,
She should have waited till it effervesced."

A CANNING TOWN CUSTOMER handed in a written request to a local chemist recently for "4½ bottle of you Cur Lipous Oil." It looks more like a string of abuse than a pharmaceutical product, but the pharmacist had no difficulty in supplying what was wanted.

THE FRENCH MINISTER at Havana remarks, in a recent report, that there is a large sale for patent medicines in Cuba. The value of these articles imported during the year 1902-3 amounted to 63,233%; the importations from France amounting to 40,302%.

Dinner to Mr. W. H. Gibson.

ON Thursday evening, June 9, the members of the Brighton Association of Pharmacy entertained Mr. W. H. Gibson, F.C.S., to dinner in the Old Ship Hotel, in recognition of his untiring efforts, as President, in furthering the interests of the Association, his genial hospitality, and unstinted generosity; also in honour of his election to the Pharmaceutical Council. The company numbered about forty, practically all chemists. Mr. J. R. Gwatkin presided, and among those present were the Mayor of the town (Alderman Marx) and Mr. E. H. Farr (Uckfield). After one of those excellent English dinners which the Old Ship knows so well how to serve, the toast list was commenced with "The King," and the Chairman followed this (after a song) with "Our Guest." He said the occasion was unique in the history of the Association, and divided his remarks into three sections: (1) To return thanks to Mr. Gibson for his great kindness to them in all ways; (2) to congratulate him on his recent great triumph in being elected as a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society; and (3) to ask him to accept from them a piece of plate to commemorate his election, and as a mark of the great esteem in which he was held by the members of the Association and other chemists in the district. It was eleven years ago, continued Mr. Gwatkin, that Mr. R. D. Savage retired from the presidency of the Association, and Mr. Gibson was approached and asked to take up the duties and responsibilities of the office, and he accepted with a good deal of diffidence; but throughout the eleven years he had thoroughly won the highest respect and esteem of all connected with the profession, not only in Brighton, but throughout the district. He had always fostered the feeling of brotherly love, and had always been willing and anxious to do his best to ensure the success of any undertaking of the Association, and had always succeeded. He (the speaker) thought that the Association owed a very great deal to the President, and in working to secure his election the Association did so because the members knew that they had a man worth working for. His qualities would bring him forward in his new sphere of influence, and they would probably see him occupying the presidential chair of the Society.

Mr. Gwatkin then presented Mr. Gibson with a handsome silver bowl and illuminated address, the bowl bearing the inscription: "Presented to W. H. Gibson, Esq., F.C.S., by the members of the Brighton Association of Pharmacy, June 9th, 1904." The address was:

W. H. GIBSON, F.C.S.

We, the undersigned, members of the Brighton Association of Pharmacy, beg your acceptance of the accompanying silver bowl as a mark of our appreciation of your valuable services as our President for the past eleven years, and to commemorate your election as a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—June 9th, 1904.

There were forty-three signatories to the address. The presentation was followed by loud and continued applause, and the health of Mr. Gibson was drunk with musical honours.

Mr. Gibson, in reply, said, "Mr. Chairman, I thank you sincerely for the very kind, courteous, and graceful terms in which you have spoken of me, and to you, gentlemen, for the hearty manner in which you have received the same. I cannot feel that I am worthy of your laudation. It has been an immense source of pleasure to me to be asso-



"THE GUEST."

ciated with so many gentlemen of my own profession. It is more than eleven years since you elected me as your President, and it has been one of the charms of my life to feel that I have been the means of cementing the friendship and good will of the chemists of this important town of Brighton. (Applause.) You have taken me completely by surprise, and I scarcely know what to say, but under any circumstances I feel that it would be impossible for me to thank you sufficiently for the beautiful presents, tokens of your good will towards me. My pleasure is greatly enhanced to behold this influential gathering and to see so many of my friends here to-night. Now that there are so many conflicting interests and miserable jealousies to divide and separate men, it comes as one of those sweet courtesies of life which make pleasant the road of it. It is one of those glorious principles of good will which proves how good and joyful a thing it is to meet together in unity and concord. It shows that you do not regard me as a mere machine, set to do certain work, but as an individual in whose welfare you feel a deep concern, and desire to participate in my pleasure. 'Some men are born great, others achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them.' The last is my case, and it is to you, gentlemen, that I am greatly indebted for the honour that has recently been conferred upon me. That honour is not intended for me alone, but chiefly for the members of this important Association. Your having placed me in the position of your President, has made me its fortunate recipient; and now, gentlemen, you are showing your generosity and regard towards me by presenting me with this beautiful silver bowl and illuminated address, and I accept them with much pride and gratification. It is said by some, 'Give a man a present, and you spoil him, he will think too much of himself, will rarely come near you, and you will get no more good work out of him,' but I trust that this will not be the case with me; on the contrary I hope to be among you as long as I live, and will continue to do all in my power for the good of our calling. Again, gentlemen, for these splendid presents, and, above all, for the kindly feeling that has prompted you to confer these gifts upon me, I thank you with all my heart." (Applause.)

Mr. Franklin next proposed "The Corporation of Brighton," and the Mayor replied. "The Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by Mr. C. G. Yates, and Mr. W. H. Gibson replied, after which Mr. Cook proposed "The health of the Sub-committee," Mr. C. A. Blamey, Mr. A. J. Franklin, and Mr. Robinson replying. Mr. H. A. Costerton next proposed "The Chairman," who replied. In the course of the evening songs were given by Mr. Franklin, Mr. Philip Newman, Mr. E. Beckwith, Mr. Wallis, and Mr. W. Lauder; and the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne" brought a memorable evening to a happy conclusion.

Recent Wills.

ALLISON.—The will of the late Mr. Edward Allison, chemist and druggist, of the firm of Messrs. E. & H. Allison, of Hull, who died on April 2, has been proved at 1,275*l.* gross.

BASTICK.—The will of the late Mr. William Bastick, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, of 23 Chandos Road, Buckingham, who died on December 1, has been proved at the Oxford District Registry by Emma Maria Lucretia Bastick, of Buckingham, widow and relict of the deceased, Herbert Charles Webb, gentleman, and Ernest Alfred Webb, of 79 Farleigh Road, Stoke Newington, N., gentleman, the nephews of the deceased, the executors. The gross amount of the estate in the United Kingdom is valued at 14,829*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, and the net personalty 14,758*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

BEAVAN.—The will of the late Mr. Henry Beavan, chemist and druggist, of Prudhoe-on-Tyne, near Newcastle, who died on April 14, has been proved at 5,719*l.* gross.

THOMPSON.—Property of the total value of 226,298*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, including net personalty 223,748*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, has been left by the late Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., the distinguished surgeon. Probate has been granted to his son, Sir Henry Francis Herbert Thompson, Mr. Ayscough Thompson, of Potter's Bar, and Mr. Herbert Thomas Herring, of 50 Harley Street.

Summer Outings.

IN EPPING FOREST.

THE summer outing of the West Ham and District Chemists' Association was held on June 9, when a party of sixty journeyed to Oakhill Farm, Theydon Bois. After a stroll in Epping Forest a group photograph was taken, and the excursionists had high tea at six o'clock. The tables were then cleared and the President (Mr. J. H. Matthews) proposed the usual loyal toasts. Mr. Harold Mitchell in proposing "The President" paid a high compliment to Mr. Matthews. The toast was received with musical honours, and the President briefly replied. "The Visitors" and "The Ladies" were also toasted. During the evening music was contributed by the Misses Matthews (piano-forte duets); Miss C. Matthews, Messrs. Matthews, Mitchell, and Gwinn (songs); Mr. Morgan Jones was again to the fore with sleight-of-hand, and Messrs. Potter and Butler gave recitations.

FROM SNOW HILL.

ON Saturday morning, June 11, the staff of Messrs. Fassett & Johnson, Snow Hill, E.C., travelled from Liverpool Street Station to Broxbourne, where they made their headquarters at the Crown Hotel. Shortly after arrival lunch was served and, when photographs of the party had been taken, a cricket-match was played which was the leading feature of the day's outing. The contest was between teams selected from the office and warehouse staffs. The warehouse team won the toss, and elected to bat first. The game opened badly for them, however, for the first ball bowled found the wicket. The innings closed for 15 runs, and the office team then went in and played until 84 had been scored. The next item on the programme was a two-hours' drive through the surrounding woods, which was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. On returning to the hotel tea was served, and between then and dinner most of the party did a little boating on the Lea. Dinner was called for 7.30, and after a short concert the company left for London. Mr. F. C. Orange and Mr. J. A. Sargent (town representatives) and Mr. W. A. Turner (one of the country representatives) were amongst the party.

BY THE FALLS OF CLYDE.

THE first summer excursion of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association took place on Tuesday, June 7, to Lanark for the Falls of Clyde and Craignethan Glen and Castle. The weather was superb. The occasion derived additional interest from the circumstance that this is the Jubilee year of the Association, and also because the excursion was practically a joint one with the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association. Nearly ninety joined in it, as our reproduction of the photograph shows. The chief feature of attraction in the drive to the Upper Falls was furnished by the village of New Lanark, with its model workmen's dwellings more than a hundred years old, and its memories of Robert Owen and William Allen. After the photograph was taken in the grounds leading to the Falls, the excursionists visited the sights, and became so interested that it was with considerable difficulty they were collected for the return drive. Luncheon was served in the Clydesdale Hotel, presided over by Mr. W. L. Currie, at which a short toast-list was expeditiously disposed of. The toast of "The King" having been put from the chair, Mr. Geo. Lunan (Edinburgh) proposed "The Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association," remarking that the name was a synonym for energy and enterprise in the pharmaceutical world. The Chairman briefly replied. Mr. J. W. Sutherland (Glasgow) proposed "The Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association," to which its President (Mr. J. A. Forret) responded; and the toast of "The Chairman" was submitted gracefully by Mr. C. F. Henry. Finally, on the motion of the Chairman, it was agreed to send a telegram to Mr. D. McLaren (Edinburgh) expressing regret that his absence was due to indisposition, and the hope that he would soon be "his own man again."

The afternoon drive to Crossford for Tillietodlem, through the garden of Clydesdale, was a series of captivat-

ing surprises. On alighting at Crossford some members of the party elected to rest in cool and shady retreats near the entrance to the Glen, but the majority explored the beauties of the valley and scaled the heights. In the banqueting-hall of the massive old keep Mr. J. P. Gilmour delivered a short address descriptive of the place

or "the ancient fortress of Draffane" as it was then called, in the interval between her escape from Lochleven and the Battle of Longside.

On the homeward drive to Lanark there was diligent consultation of a reprint of the *C. & D.* article on "The Lee Penny" After tea Mr. J. Rutherford Hill moved a



THE EDINBURGH-GLASGOW PARTY.

The group includes the following from the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Currie, Miss Currie, and Miss Reid; Messrs. J. P. Gilmour, A. Boyd, G. S. Kitchin, J. Murchie, R. H. Gordon, R. Tocher, T. Adam, D. Taylor, J. Lennox, T. S. Barrie, and Cairncross, and their wives; Messrs. J. Moir, R. Brodie, T. Taylor, J. H. Riddell, J. Neil, S. Lawrence, J. W. Sutherland, W. E. Taylor, A. Reid, Jamieson, William Whyte Mollison, Walker, G. R. Mackay, R. T. McCowan, J. Hinksman, A. N. White,

J. Lothian, E. H. Anderson, F. Chislett, J. Hilston, W. Thomson, M. Gray, and W. Forgie. From the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association there were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Forret, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. George Lunan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Morley, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. C. Rowland; Messrs. A. J. Clark, Beaumont, Donald McEwan, Baxter, J. Rutherford Hill, A. J. Dey, Jardine, and Woodcock.

and of its historical and literary associations, especially as the original of the "Tower of Tillietodlem" of Scott's "Old Mortality." Mr. Gilmour also stated that there is conclusive historical evidence to prove that Mary Queen of Scots was taken, for greater security, to Tillietodlem,

vote of thanks to the Excursion Committee; and, this having been accorded, the party wended their way to the station, highly delighted and satisfied with what will always rank as one of those few supremely happy days in life that keep sweet and fragrant in memory until the end.

Scientific Progress.

The Valuation of Cocoa and Kola.—According to Dekker, the best manner of determining the caffeine and theobromine in cocoa and in kola is to heat for an hour at the boiling-water temperature 10 grams of the fine powder with 5 grams of magnesia and 300 c.c. of water. The liquid is filtered, the marc is again boiled with 150 c.c. of water for fifteen minutes, and the filtrate added to the previous one. The water is evaporated, and the residue mixed with sand and extracted with 100 c.c. of boiling chloroform in three extractions. The weight of the chloroformic residue very accurately represents the alkaloids.

Strophanthin.—Thoms and Mannich (*Ber. d. Pharm. Ges.*, 1904, 104) have prepared from the seeds of *Strophanthus gratus* a strophanthin which, after several recrystallisations, forms glistening scales of the formula $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, with nine molecules of water of crystallisation, which is driven off at 130° . The specific rotation of this compound is -30.8° . The water-free product melts at 187° to 188° . By warming the strophanthin with dilute acids, a sugar is split off which appears to be identical with rhamnose. Thoms considers that this strophanthin, to which he gives the name gama-

strophanthin, is identical with the body oubain, isolated by Arnaud from ouabaio-wood.

Citroptene.—An investigation on the stearoptene of lemon oil, which has been termed citroptene, is published by Schmidt (*Arch. der Pharm.*, 1904, 288). The early investigations of this product are reviewed, and Schmidt describes his own results obtained on a large quantity of lemon-oil residues remaining on the distillation of lemon oil by Heine & Co., of Leipzig. From the greasy mass he has been able to isolate a crystalline body melting at 146° to 147° , whose alcoholic solution has a blue fluorescence. This body is clearly identical with the fluorescent body described by Burgess some time ago. The formula assigned to it by Schmidt is $C_{15}H_{24}O$, which agrees with the earlier work of Tilden on limettin. He finds that the molecule contains two hydroxyl groups, and that the compound "demethylated" resembles no other known body of the same formula, and yields phloroglucin and acetic acid on fusion with potash. A study of its reactions causes the author to regard it as closely allied to and isomeric with dimethyl-asculetin and di-methyl-daphnetin.

American Notes.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CHEMICAL EXPORTS.—During the four months ending April 30 there were exported from New York, principally to Mexico, the West Indies, and South America, 1,123,722 lbs. of bicarbonate of soda and 897,624 lbs. caustic soda, while 25,733 barrels of zinc oxide went chiefly to Great Britain and France.

WINNIPEG FAIR.—The Dominion of Canada Exhibition, otherwise known as the Winnipeg Fair, will be opened on July 24 and continue till August 6 next. The Dominion Government have granted the sum of \$50,000 to assist in making the Fair a success. All applications or requests for information must be directed to the Exhibition Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ontario.

THE CHICAGO DRUGGISTS have feared for three or four months that the City Council would promulgate an ordinance prohibiting them from selling liquor except upon the prescription of a regularly licensed physician. They fought the thing tooth and nail, and finally succeeded in having the measure buried. It is quite likely, however, that the existing liquor law, as it applies to druggists, will be modified so that abuses of it will be corrected in a large degree.

ACCIDENTS.—A druggist in Elmira, N.Y., is asked for \$15,000 damages by a woman who says her husband was given corrosive sublimate when calomel was called for, thus causing his death. Meanwhile a man in New London, Conn., complains that he received camphorated oil instead of the olive oil which he asked for at a drug-store. He wanted the olive oil for a salad dressing, and, for some strange reason which he did not explain, the camphorated oil did not quite fill the bill.

NEW VEGETABLE FIBRE.—The Mexican Government have recently been petitioned for the exclusive privilege of establishing model plantations in the hot lands of the Republic for the cultivation of a fibrous plant commonly known by the name of "pita" (*Bromelia sylvestris*). The petitioner also asks for the exclusive right of extracting the fibre from the leaves of the plant and converting it into manufactured articles for home consumption by means of special machinery, of which he claims to be the inventor.

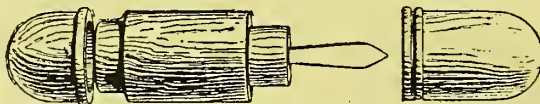
NO LIQUOR.—In the State of Massachusetts no druggist can secure a licence for the sale of liquor unless he first has his application commented upon favourably by the Board of Pharmacy. As a result the druggists of the State are kept on the anxious seat every year when the time rolls around for passing the applications. Two or three weeks ago about thirty druggists out of three or four hundred in Boston were refused licences for the ensuing year. In many of the smaller towns throughout the State no licences at all have been granted.

THE "LADIES' HOME JOURNAL" affair still continues to keep tongues wagging. The editor and publisher have offered to make a public statement in the journal, declaring that they were mistaken in saying that "Pierce's Favorite Prescription" contained opium, digitalis, and alcohol, but the World's Medical Dispensary Association is dissatisfied with the inconspicuous notice which the "L. H. J." people propose giving the subject. The original article filled a page, and the Pierce people think equal space should be devoted to the apology. Meanwhile a suit for \$200,000 damages is disturbing the slumbers of Editor Bok.

PERFUMES ON FIRE.—Damage estimated at \$50,000 was done by a fire which broke out in the six-storey brick building at 235 to 239t William Street, New York, on May 30. The harm was done principally to the stock of Messrs. Lazell, Dalley & Co., wholesale perfume dealers and manufacturers, who occupy five floors of the building. The fire started on the fifth floor, where a number of carboys of ammonia and of spirits used in the manufacture of perfume were stored. When the firemen reached the floor the fumes overcame them so that three of them fell unconscious. Three others coming after them managed to drag their comrades to the air, and they recovered.

First-aid in Snake-bite.

In reporting a paper describing "experiments on a method of preventing death from snake-bite, capable of common and easy practical application," communicated to the Royal Society on May 5 by Sir Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., F.R.S., and Dr. L. Rogers (Captain in the Indian Medical Service), "Nature" gives the subjoined figure and description of an instrument designed by the first-named author to meet the requirement of a method of preventing death from the bites of snake-poison which can be constantly at hand when wanted and easy of application by unskilled persons. The instrument consists simply of a small lancet about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long with a



hollow wooden handle, in which crystals of permanganate of potash are contained. The way in which it is proposed to apply the permanganate is, that anyone bitten by a snake should at once tear a strip from a turban, shirt, or any other article of clothing, and tie it as quickly as possible above the bite. A cut should then be made with the lancet over the site of the bite so as to convert the puncture made by the snake's tooth into a small wound. Into this the crystals of permanganate of potash, moistened with saliva if necessary, are to be rubbed. Permanganate of potash as an antidote to snake-poison was first used by Fayrer in 1869; it was shown by Wynter Blyth in 1877 to be a complete chemical antidote to cobra-venom when mixed *in vitro*, and his results were confirmed by Brunton and Fayrer in 1878.

By means of this instrument Captain Rogers has been able to test the effect of permanganate of potash applied in the manner described on rabbits and cats. Five out of six animals experimented upon survived after the injection of cobra-poison, and a similar number survived after the use of Daboia poison. These experiments, which were entirely carried out by Captain Rogers, are very satisfactory, inasmuch as they show that the utility of permanganate of potash is not confined to one class of venom, but that it acts equally well with the venom of all kinds of snakes. The results obtained five minutes after the injection of the poison were as good as half a minute after injection, so that although very rapid absorption occurs during the first few seconds, it seems probable that absorption soon becomes slow from local effusion, and that sufficient time would thus be afforded for the application of the proposed antidote. Further experiments will be carried on by Captain Rogers in India.

THE CULTIVATION OF SUNFLOWERS for the sake of the oil has become considerably overdone in Russia, so much so that some of the factories in Taganrog have closed down.

IN a well-known Scotch pharmacy a card hangs in a conspicuous place, bearing the legend: "The proprietor cannot see literary and commercial gentlemen on business after 12 noon." This sounds ambiguous.

THE British Consul at Hiungchow, in his report just issued, gives what he terms "a certain cure for toothache"—cocoanut oil, which is used by the natives, and is said to be a never-failing remedy. Care must be taken not to let the oil drop on to the tongue or skin, since it raises a painful blister.

ADVERTISING TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE.—Experience has proved that advertising is wasteful unless directed solely to buyers of the goods advertised, and that it is most successful when done in a medium which buyers read and use for buying purposes. The summer issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will secure these criteria in the highest degree. Wherever English is read this journal is known as one that helps to sell the chemicals, drugs, and allied goods advertised in it. The chief aim in building up the incomparable circulation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has been to get the heads of businesses connected with the drug trade as subscribers. We have got them, and they, with other buyers who will receive the Summer Issue, are located in more than two thousand cities and towns of the British Empire, the United States, South America, Continental Europe, Egypt, Japan, China, &c. Thus those who advertise in the Summer Issue have the assurance that they will reach the right people, and that they are not paying for advertising to men who have no interest in their goods, which would be waste.